



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Monday
25 November 1991

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FBIS-AFR-91-227

CONTENTS

25 November 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Rwanda

Opposition Holds Regime Responsible for Deaths <i>[Libreville Radio]</i>	1
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Zaire

Senegal's Diouf Arrives on Mediation Mission <i>[Brussels Radio]</i>	1
Political Opposition Said in 'Disarray' <i>[AFP]</i>	1
Sacred Union Decree on Expulsions <i>[Kinshasa TV]</i>	1
Nguza 'Credibility Problem' Viewed <i>[London International]</i>	2
Agreement Signed for 'Government of Consensus' <i>[AFP]</i>	2
TV Report on Declaration <i>[Kinshasa TV]</i>	3
Mobutu To Address Nation; Conference Postponed <i>[AFP]</i>	4
Nationals Expelled From Brazzaville Arrive 21 Nov <i>[PANA]</i>	4
Report on Situation in Congo <i>[Kisangani Radio]</i>	4
Shaba Businessman Said To Visit South Africa <i>[Kisangani Radio]</i>	5

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

Reportage on Fighting in North; Developments	6
Refugees Describe Situation in Obock <i>[AFP]</i>	6
Obock, Tadjoura Situation Updates <i>[Djibouti Radio]</i>	6
France Offers To Mediate <i>[AFP]</i>	6
Afar Rebels Declare Cease-fire <i>[AFP]</i>	6
Hijacked Ethiopian Plane Lands, Hijackers Arrested <i>[AFP]</i>	7

Ethiopia

EPRDF Given Go-ahead on Dissent 'Crack Down' <i>[AFP]</i>	7
Oromo, Amhara Agree To Resolve Differences <i>[Addis Ababa Radio]</i>	7

Kenya

Communique Issued After Mwinyi, Museveni Visit <i>[Nairobi Radio]</i>	7
Moi on Role of Foreigners, Adopting Other Systems <i>[Nairobi Radio]</i>	8
Opposition Leader Calls for National Conference <i>[AFP]</i>	8
Vice President, Others Depart for Paris Meeting <i>[AFP]</i>	9

Somalia

Reportage on Factional Fighting; Developments	9
Fighting Continues, Casualties Mount <i>[London International]</i>	9
Clashes Continue 24 Nov <i>[London International]</i>	9
Some 600 Feared Dead <i>[AFP]</i>	9

Uganda

Museveni: No 'Retaliation' Against Rwanda Planned [Dar es Salaam Radio]	10
Museveni on Threat to National Goals From AIDS [Kampala Radio]	10

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

First All-Party Conference To Meet 21, 22 Dec [SAPA]	11
Congress Termed Possible [SAPA]	11
Further on Congress [SAPA]	12
PAC National Executive on Foreign Talks Venue [SAPA]	12
Transkei's Holomisa on Talks [SAPA]	12
Other Parties Comment [SAPA]	13
De Klerk Stresses Multiparty Conference Commitment [Umtata Radio]	14
Logistics 'Could Delay' 29 Nov Talks Start [Umtata Radio]	14
National Party Comments on Transitional Government [SUNDAY TIMES 24 Nov]	14
State of Emergency Said Possible If Talks Fail [THE STAR 19 Nov]	15
Full Diplomatic Ties Established With Romania [SAPA]	16
Joint Monitoring Commission Disbanded [SAPA]	16
Arms-Related Deals With U.S., Europe Detailed [THE WEEKLY MAIL 22-28 Nov]	16
Police Deny Firearm Licences 'Cover-Up' [SAPA]	17
Renewed Unrest at Mine Leaves 8 Dead, 10 Injured [SAPA]	18
ANC Spokesman: Nationalization 'Still an Option' [Umtata Radio]	18

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Botswana

Civil Servants on Week-Long Strike for Higher Wages [Umtata Radio]	19
All Striking Workers Dismissed [Gaborone Radio]	19
Minister on Strike Action, Dismissals [London International]	19

Comoros

Protest, Arson Reported at Fomboni Prefecture [AFP]	20
Opposition Says Accord Reached With Government [AFP]	20

Lesotho

Loans for Highlands Water Project Signed [SAPA]	20
---	----

Mozambique

Frelimo Meets Requirements for Party Registration [Maputo Radio]	20
'War of Aggression' Disrupts Production [Maputo Radio]	21
Renamo Communique Announces Operations Near Beira [Voz da Renamo]	21
* Minister Opens Intellectual Property Conference [NOTICIAS 23 Oct]	21
* Cashew Industry Rehabilitation Costs Discussed [NOTICIAS 19 Oct]	22

Namibia

Official Clarifies Status of Zambezi Border Post [Windhoek Radio]	23
Minister: Parties' Foreign Funding Poses Threat [Windhoek Radio]	23

Swaziland

Telecom Firm Warns Government, Firms in Arrears [THE SWAZI OBSERVER 20 Nov]	23
King Appoints Seven New Principal Secretaries [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 21 Nov]	24

Zambia

National Assembly Elects Speaker, Deputy Speaker [SAPA]	24
Group Claims South African Refugees 'Murdered' [PANA]	25

Zimbabwe

Exiled Ethiopian Leader Accused of 'Subversion' [PANA]	25
--	----

WEST AFRICA

Ivory Coast

PDCI Officials Meet North Korean Delegation [FRATERNITE MATIN 23-24 Nov]	26
--	----

Niger

Prime Minister on Democratic Process, Chad, Libya [Niamey Radio]	26
--	----

Nigeria

Babangida Returns, Comments on Visit to Spain [Lagos Radio]	27
Economic, Industrial, Accord Signed With Spain [Lagos Radio]	27
Plan Seeks To Reduce Number of Civil Servants [London International]	27
Armed Forces To Promote AIDS Prevention [Lagos Radio]	28

Togo

Troops Reportedly Moving on Capital [Lome Radio]	28
RPT Congress Postponed; Barricades 'Unnecessary' [Lome Radio]	29
Secretary General Elected [Lome Radio]	29

Rwanda

Opposition Holds Regime Responsible for Deaths

AB2211161591 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] In Rwanda there were clashes in some villages in the eastern part of the country leaving nine dead. This was confirmed by official sources in Kigali. According to the opposition, it is a settlement of scores. The opposition holds the former sole party responsible for these murders. Here is (Charles Nzatti), secretary general of the opposition Republican Democratic Movement, interviewed by Mwenji Mussunda.

[Begin recording] [(Nzatti)] It is the ruling party that is campaigning against supporters of other parties and thus inciting the people to kill each other.

[Mussunda] Last week, you organized a march in Kigali calling for a national conference. Could you tell us what is blocking the negotiations with the ruling party?

[(Nzatti)] The national conference is a new idea proposed by the opposition. We intend pressuring the government into holding a national conference. One of the means of pressure is the march which we have already begun. [end recording]

Zaire

Senegal's Diouf Arrives on Mediation Mission

LD2211181291 Brussels La Une Radio Network
in French 1700 GMT 22 Nov 91

[Text] Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has arrived in Kinshasa. He is to play the part of mediator between President Mobutu and the Sacred Union, an opposition union which, since the expulsion of Union of Federalists and Independent Republicans [UFERI], the former Foreign Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond's party, is no longer completely united.

Political Opposition Said in 'Disarray'

AB2211132091 Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT
22 Nov 91

[Text] Kinshasa, Nov 22 (AFP)—The Zairian opposition was in disarray on Friday [22 November] after a public split between leaders of the Holy Alliance coalition.

Party leaders, including former premier Nguza Karl-I-Bond, issued a statement in the name of the coalition on Thursday denouncing Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi and Joseph Ileo, the alliance's acting head, for their "dictatorial behavior".

National radio later carried another statement, also in the name of the coalition, excluding Nguza and his Union of Federalists and Independent Republicans (UFERI) from the alliance and reaffirming its support

for Tshisekedi. The second statement was not signed, but appears to have been drafted after a meeting at Ileo's home.

Ileo leads the Democratic and Social Christian Party (PDSC), while Tshisekedi heads the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS).

The statement signed by Nguza warned that the alliance was in danger of becoming "a one-dimensional organization in the service of the UDPS with a distinct whiff of tribalism". It declared that the signatories refused to "replace the dictatorship of the past with the one which Etienne Tshisekedi and the UDPS, via Joseph Ileo, are trying to establish now and in the future."

It denounced "terrorist methods" within the alliance which it said were "turning internal debates into scenes of collective hysteria serving a political messianism paving the way for thinly disguised fascism".

Apart from Nguza, the statement was also signed by Mandungu-Bula Nyati of the Nationalist Common Front (FCN), Nyamwisi Muvingi of the Christian Federalist Democracy party, Nsingi Udjuu of the Christian Union for Renewal and Justice and Djibi Ngoy of the African Socialist party.

The Holy Alliance was formed last July, a year after the country's adopted a multi-party system. Nguza initiated the coalition, of which the other most important components were Ileo's PDSC and Tshisekedi's UDPS. It now groups nearly 140 political parties. Its first mass rally in July in Kinshasa's stadium brought together nearly 100,000 people.

Sacred Union Decree on Expulsions

LD2211162391 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1230 GMT 22 Nov 91

[Text] Here is the declaration on the expulsion of the Union of Federalists and Independent Republicans' [UFERI] president [Nguza Karl-I-Bond] and his party from the Sacred Union:

The plenary session of the Sacred Union on Wednesday, 20 November 1991, after debate, gave UFERI a time limit of 24 hours to allow it to prepare its defense, failing which it will be excluded from the Sacred Union in accordance with the decisions in the declarations of 25 and 31 October 1991 concerning the exclusion from the Sacred Union of all political parties and organizations whose members take part in Mr. Mungul Diaka's puppet government—a decision for which UFERI was a coauthor. Given that the lines of defense put forward by UFERI in its letter No. 91.270/PNU/CPN on 21 November 1991 did not convince the assembly, the members of the Sacred Union took the decision to expel UFERI from the Sacred Union.

Concerning the appeal made by the Federalist Christian Democracy [DCF] in its letter No. 0022/PR/PCF/91 of

20 November 1991 concerning its request for reintegration into the Sacred Union: After discussion and deliberation, the assembly has decided to reintegrate the DCF into the Sacred Union on the following conditions: First, the withdrawal of the (Nyamusi Mozenge) mandate to attend the sovereign National Conference, following his suspension for an unspecified time from the DCF; second, the expulsion of the DCF member recently appointed governor of North Kivu.

In a letter written by the UFERI secretary general seen today at the plenary meeting of the Sacred Union, it is said that UFERI has the support of 59 political parties who are members of the Sacred Union. These parties are reportedly signatories of the motion of no confidence in the Sacred Union's existing major personalities. Having been informed of these claims made by UFERI, the 59 political parties to whom Mr. (Kudura Katongo) was referring to made a solemn declaration this afternoon in Papa Ileo's residence sincerely denying all information in any way suggesting mistrust in certain leaders in the Sacred Union or questioning their allegiance to UFERI.

The 59 political parties concerned let it be known that the list of names brandished by Mr. (Mus) during his news conference today is only a list of attendance from an informal meeting that took place several days ago at Mr. Ileo's residence. The 59 parties went so far as to allow themselves to make a complaint against Mr. (Mus) for the incorrect use of facts. The signatories reaffirmed their full membership in the Sacred Union and their support for all its decisions.

Nguza 'Credibility Problem' Viewed

AB2211175891 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 22 Nov 91

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Julian Marshall]

[Text] [Marshall] The long-suffering people of Zaire, already burdened with a government that cannot or will not do a deal with the opposition, now has to contend with an opposition that has fallen out amongst itself. The controversial former prime minister and foreign minister, Nguza Karl-I-Bond, and his Union of Independent Federalists and Republicans, UFERI, has been kicked out of the Sacred Union Opposition Coalition after Nguza reportedly accused opposition leader, Etienne Tshisekedi, of being a dictator. So is it a case of an organization that is too small for two men with such large egos. I am now joined on the line from Brussels by Shaddah Islamga Mouna-Sala. Is that the case—an organization too small for two men with such large egos?

[Mouna-Sala] Well yes, I think I am not surprised that the two men have fallen out, although I admit I expected the public quarrel and the name calling to have started even earlier. You see, Nguza Karl-I-Bond and Etienne Tshisekedi are very prominent politicians both at home and abroad. They have very big egos and they have strong political ambitions. I have always seen them really

as rivals and I think Nguza might have resented playing second fiddle to Tshisekedi in the Sacred Union. I see them really as rivals, so really I am not very surprised that Mr. Nguza has now been expelled from the Sacred Union.

[Marshall] But is Nguza not the kind of man, from what you know of him, that is going to be prepared to take a back seat?

[Mouna-Sala] No I do not think he will, he is a very ambitious man. When he was here in Belgium as a Zairean politician in exile, he never disguised his political aspirations. He told us over and over again that what he really wanted was to topple the government of Mr. Mobutu and there was no doubt in his mind that he was the only credible alternative. I think he saw it as a moral right that he would become the president or prime minister of Zaire. So I do not think he will take a back seat at all.

[Marshall] But how important is it to the Sacred Union Coalition to have UFERI as a member?

[Mouna-Sala] Well, I think Mr. Nguza Karl-I-Bond does have an international reputation. I think he is a very charismatic and appealing politician. I think he has his own constituency, and I think the Sacred Union would prompt profit from his membership.

[Marshall] But the other side of the coin, Shaddah, is that he is a man who has been foreign minister; he has been prime minister; both posts were under President Mobutu. Can he really be a credible figure to most Zairians?

[Mouna-Sala] He is, as you said, a very unreliable politician. When he was here in Brussels I knew him quite well; I interviewed him frequently, and I realized that he was really very charismatic, very articulate, willing to speak and (?obviously) a very good subject for interviews. He did tend to switch sides, and I think that there was a big credibility problem that you have mentioned. I remember one occasion when he wrote a book which was published and reviewed by all of us, called: The Incarnation of Evil, President Mobutu. But only a few weeks, a few months after this book was published, he went back to Zaire to become the ambassador to Washington and then, of course, he became the foreign minister. So he does have this reputation for switching sides and that has always made him a bit of a problem for the opposition groups in Zaire and outside.

Agreement Signed for 'Government of Consensus'

AB2211212591 Paris AFP in English 2115 GMT
22 Nov 91

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, Nov 22 (AFP) - An agreement providing for the rapid formation of a "government of consensus" in Zaire was signed Friday by the opposition and the United Democratic Forces, representing the former presidential majority.

Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, and Senegalese Minister of State Abdoulaye Wade, who mediated between the opposing Zairean parties, also initialed the "joint statement" at a ceremony here.

The agreement provides for the "rapid" creation of a "government of consensus," whose "prime minister must be drawn from the opposition."

Both sides pledged to renounce "all forms of violence" and respect "courteous conduct in language and behavior."

They also promised to revive a national conference on the country's future.

Joseph Ileo, acting head of the Holy Alliance opposition coalition, signed the statement as did Vundvawe Te Pemako, president of the United Democratic Forces.

Leading figures in the divided Holy Alliance were also present, including opposition figure Nguza Karl-I-Bond and former Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi. Foreign ambassadors also attended the ceremony. [passage omitted]

TV Report on Declaration

LD2311161491 Kinshasa OZRT Television Network
in French 1230 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] Let's now turn to yesterday's signing of the agreement between the opposition and the regime at the Marble Palace. All's well that ends well. Senegalese mediation in the crisis, which is (?shaking) Zaire, has certainly succeeded where others have failed. This is a credit to African diplomacy. The United Democratic Forces and the Sacred Union yesterday signed a joint declaration at the Palais de Marbre to relax the political situation. The declaration was signed by Professor (Undwawe Tipemako), for the United Democratic Forces, and by Joseph (Ileo Sumwamba), for the Sacred Union. Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and Mobutu Sese Seko, as well as Abdoulaye Wade, signed it, too. Western diplomats, African diplomats, and representatives of the religious communities attended. Wade reads out this joint declaration:

[Begin Wade recording] Joint declaration between the United Democratic Forces and the Sacred Union:

Kinshasa, 22 November 1991;

In presence of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, and Abdoulaye Wade, Minister of State;

1. Preamble: We, the leaders of the main two political components of the Zairian nation—namely, first the United Democratic Forces and second the Sacred Union—aware of the urgency to find a negotiated solution to the serious crisis being experienced at the moment by Zaire and resume the work of the Sovereign

National Conference and establish a government of wide national consensus capable of satisfying the aspirations of the people;

drawing the lessons from the democratization process initiated on 24 April 1990 and from the serious events that took place in our country on 23 and 24 September 1991;

considering that we are fully aware of the great expectations the Zairian people have placed in us and of our historical duty to resolve the crisis;

solemnly declare our attachment to the following principles, whose respect we commit ourselves:

2. Relaxing Measures: We declare that we condemn violence from whichever quarter it may come. We refuse it to be a means of settling political differences and proclaim our determination to give greater importance to fast democratic development. Thus, we ask all our compatriots, civilians and military, to observe scrupulously the principle of nonviolence to which we commit ourselves. To improve the situation, we decide to favor politeness in language and behavior, to promote debates on ideas, and to facilitate dialogue on programs on means and ways of recovering our country and to satisfy popular aspirations.

3. National Conference: We commit ourselves to, first, getting rid of—through concertation—the causes of obstacles to the Sovereign National Conference; second, not to create any obstacle to the good proceeding of its work.

4. Government: We admit that the most urgent task awaiting us—the responsible politicians—is the rapid formation of a government having particularly as a mission the fight against the many-sided crisis affecting our country. The prime minister should necessarily come from the opposition.

Democratic Process: Considering that our political system should be based on popular will, we commit ourselves to the respect of democratic principle and favor the interests of the people in relation to any other considerations. In the same way, we proclaim our commitment to the practice of tolerance and respect of each other's opinions without harming freedom of speech. We commit ourselves to favor the interests of the people and respect the following principles: Pluralism, particularly under its irreversible multiparty system; power should result from free and democratic elections; the right to access to official media by all segments of society should be recognized; the existence of a free and responsible press, aware of its mission of being an active element in the national development. We commit ourselves to work together to make public life more moral.

Finally, we commit ourselves to working toward a wider union that respects diversity in facing up to the immense political, economic, and social challenges which our country is encountering. [end recording]

Mobutu To Address Nation; Conference Postponed

AB2511100791 Paris AFP in French 0932 GMT
25 Nov 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Nov (AFP)—The national conference session scheduled for this morning has been postponed to a later date because President Mobutu is expected to deliver a "very important message" to the nation this afternoon, according to Zairian Television.

Citing a communique from Prime Minister Bernardin Mungul Diaka, the television, however, did not specify a date for the resumption of the national conference, which was scheduled for this morning at 1000.

Nationals Expelled From Brazzaville Arrive 21 Nov

AB2211154591 Dakar PANA in English 1524 GMT
22 Nov 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Nov (PANA)—An estimated 2,000 Zairians expelled from Brazzaville arrived in Kinshasa Thursday [21 November], the ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY (AZAP) has reported.

Among them were illegal immigrants but some said they were residents of Brazzaville in conformity with the Congolese immigration regulation. The expellees said they were rounded up during a security operation at around 4.00 a.m. (0300 GMT) Thursday in various neighbourhoods of the Congolese capital.

The commissioner of Brazzaville Beach told PANA in Kinshasa that the operation was aimed at halting the massive arrival of people without valid papers which started since the riots of 23 and 24 September in the Zairian capital.

Two days ago, more than 600 Zairians expelled from Brazzaville arrived by ferry in Kinshasa where they were received by the city's new governor, Kibabu Madiata Nzau.

Kinshasa and Brazzaville, which are separated by the five-kilometre wide river Congo, are linked by sever twinning agreements and are the most closely located capital cities in the world.

Report on Situation in Congo

EA2411084491 Kisangani Voix du Zaire in French
0430 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] Zaire-Congo—There are clouds on the horizon seen by the closest capitals in the world. In fact, for the past few days Brazzaville has been expelling (?hundreds) of Zairians living in Congo. Already, more than 2,600 repatriated people have been counted. What is the real

reason for this? One could say that there are several reasons given for the unilateral decision to expel Zairians living in Congo.

According to Congolese TV, there are currently too many Zairians in Congo—about 1,000,000 Zairian nationals, or almost half of the total Congolese population living in Brazzaville. According to Congolese TV, no country in the world could accept such a situation because it simply (?amounts to) a real invasion. Moreover, of the 1,000,000 Zairians living in Congo, three quarters are illegal immigrants. Therefore, the Congolese Government has the right to expel 750,000 Zairians, the Congolese added. They will be sought out even at village level, according to a Congolese immigration officer.

The third reason [as heard] Congolese political parties could have enlisted Zairians so as to win the upcoming legislative elections. To prevent fraud, the Congolese Government has taken the preventive measure of expelling Zairians living in Congo.

Finally, a month ago, the Congolese minister of transport complained on Deutsche Welle about the large number of Zairians in Congo. The fate of Zairians living in Congo is sad; yesterday, Zairian Television showed a Zairian woman who died after being injured just because she was a Zairian. A Zairian young woman living in Congo was also burned alive by the Congolese police. A reaction from the crisis government of Bernardin Mungul Diaka is awaited.

[Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French at 1800 GMT on 23 November adds, "The prime minister, Mr. Bernardin Mungul Diaka, chaired the weekly government meeting at the government hotel yesterday. According to Mrs. [name indistinct], who is the secretary of state in the office of the prime minister and spokesman of the government, three points were on the agenda: The general situation in the country, the work of the sovereign national conference, and the supply of foodstuffs and pharmaceutical products to the country. ["According to a report on the meeting, more emphasis was put on the expulsion of Zairians from Congo in inhumane conditions while 4500 are kept in deplorable conditions in [words indistinct] in Congo while awaiting their evacuation to Zaire. While recognizing the right of every sovereign state to expel any foreigner in an illegal situation, the Mungul Diaka government deplores the inhumane treatment inflicted upon our compatriots who were expelled from Congo and the impounding of their property. The situation even led to (?death).

["During their discussions yesterday, government members also emphasized the relaunching on 25 November at 1000 of the sovereign national conference at the people's palace and [words indistinct] the candidates out of the [words indistinct] post of provisional bureau. [passage indistinct]."]

Shaba Businessman Said To Visit South Africa

EA2411084591 Kisangani Voix du Zaire in French
0436 GMT 23 Nov 91

[Text] After the acts of pillaging, Shaba businessmen have decided to find concrete solutions to the crisis caused by monetary erosion. ANEZA [National Association of Zairian Enterprises] in Shaba, has just found (?a source) of the consumer goods for the population.

This is South Africa. It is in this precise framework that it is organizing a second nine-day promotional trip to Johannesburg from 29 November to 7 December. The businessmen concerned will make the trip with the help of ANEZA as a follow-up to contacts started by South African businessmen last June. The business trip constitutes [words indistinct] necessary for the moribund economy and the population of Shaba [words indistinct].

Djibouti

Reportage on Fighting in North; Developments

Refugees Describe Situation in Obock

AB2311084791 Paris AFP in English 0500 GMT
23 Nov 91

[Text] Djibouti, Nov 23 (AFP)—Three hundred people fleeing fighting between rebels and the Djibouti Army in the northern town of Obock arrived here by ferry in the capital late Friday and said the clashes were continuing.

The fighting began Thursday between Afar guerrillas and the national Djibouti Army, and on Friday both sides claimed to control the town. Telephone contact was to the town of 10,000 was cut off Friday. Refugees carrying bags and suitcases disembarked at the Djibouti port and said many civilians had been killed in the fighting.

Afars comprise about half the population of Djibouti, and the remaining half are mainly from the Issa clan of Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon. One man said government soldiers appeared "very nervous," adding that they were "taking cover among civilians and sometimes shooting at them."

A navy gunboat was also said to have fired several times on Obock, which rebels appeared to have infiltrated for the first time on Thursday. One refugee said the city was without water or electricity. Refugees said the Army appeared to control the center of the city while guerrilla forces were attacking from the east and west. They said rebels of the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy went into Obock on Thursday but were driven back by the Army. Several injured people from Obock were admitted to a military hospital here Friday. Informed sources said three rebel soldiers were among those hospitalized.

Obock, Tadjoura Situation Updates

EA2411213391 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] Obock and Tadjoura, the towns of the country's northern regions, are in a bad situation. Rations are being supplied to the residents of the two towns. This was said by Mr. Ali Muhammad Houmad, the minister of youth, sports and culture, during an interview today for the Republic of Djibouti's radio and television. Mr. Ali Muhammad Houmad admitted that chaos and disturbances had occurred in Tadjoura and Obock, but said the Republic of Djibouti's Armed Forces were in control of the situation in the districts of the northern sector of the country. In fact, the minister said, the northern regions had been cut off from Tadjoura and Obock towns and that the armed foreign rebels who had carried out the attacks were responsible for this. Aware of the current problems facing the nomads and others living in towns of the northern regions, the government of the Republic of Djibouti was always ready to assist or come to their rescue as much as it could.

Mr. Ali Muhammad Houmad, the minister of youth, sports and culture, appealed to all the people living in the northern regions of the country to be patriotic and (?defend) themselves.

France Offers To Mediate

AB2411133691 Paris AFP in French 1300 GMT
24 Nov 91

[Text] Paris, 24 Nov (AFP)—France made a call today to Djibouti authorities to put an end to hostilities and proposed to send a mediation mission to the country.

"France is watching closely the situation prevailing in Djibouti. She will do her best to take the necessary steps to help President Hassan Gouled Aptidon safeguard the territorial integrity of the country, restore concord, and fully prepare a mediation mission. A call to put an end to the fighting is hereby made to all parties concerned," a spokesman of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs said.

"The problems facing the country can only find a lasting solution in dialogue and reconciliation. Each party should contribute to the process," he added.

"As requested, France will take the necessary steps. She is immediately making contact with all parties concerned and is determined to propose a mediation mission," he said.

The authorities in Djibouti had requested the implementation of the defense accord signed with France, whereas the opposition had asked for humanitarian aid.

France has not yet given details on the form her mediation will take or the measures that will appear "necessary" to help President Gouled "safeguard the integrity of the territory."

Afar Rebels Declare Cease-fire

AB2511095791 Paris AFP in English 0816 GMT
25 Nov 91

[Text] Djibouti, Nov 25 (AFP)—Ethnic Afar rebels in northern Djibouti on Monday proclaimed a unilateral ceasefire from noon (0900 GMT) on Wednesday and called for French mediation to seek a settlement of their grievances.

The ceasefire pledge was made to AFP by a spokesman for the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) whose forces have seized control of much of northern Djibouti in two weeks of fighting.

However on Monday, the two main towns of Obock and Tadjoura in the northern region were still in government hands.

On Sunday, France offered to "arbitrate" in the search for a solution to the crisis rooted in age-old rivalry between the Afars and the Issa Somali tribe which now controls the government.

"As a gesture of goodwill FRUD is calling a seven-day unilateral ceasefire from Wednesday November 27 at noon to enable non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international organisations to get humanitarian aid to the war victims," said Abbate Ebo Adou, a veteran Afar opposition politician, on behalf of the rebel group.

Adou said the FRUD was "calling for mediation by France" because it considered that "political dialogue should take precedence over military action."

The FRUD called on NGOs such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the French charity Medecins sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders) to give priority to aiding "the population under siege in Tadjoura, Obock and the southwest along with prisoners of war and political detainees."

Hijacked Ethiopian Plane Lands, Hijackers Arrested

*AB2511135591 Paris AFP in English 1253 GMT
25 Nov 91*

[Text] Djibouti, Nov 25 (AFP)—Three hijackers, brandishing fake hand grenades, forced an Ethiopian Airlines plane to land Monday in Djibouti where they were arrested after releasing all the passengers and crew, an airport source said. The Ethiopian hijackers—two men and a woman—were demanding political asylum in Djibouti, he said.

The drama began after the hijackers who had two false grenades, forced the plane, flying between Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, to detour to Djibouti, where it landed at 9:15 a.m. (0615 GMT).

After three hours of talks on the airport runway between Djibouti authorities, a representative from the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and the hijackers, the 82 passengers and six crew were released from the Boeing 737.

The three, described as in their thirties, were then brought to the local police headquarters, the source said. It was not known why the three were seeking political asylum in Djibouti or whether it would be granted to them.

Ethiopia

EPRDF Given Go-ahead on Dissent 'Crack Down'

*AB2311210091 Paris AFP in English 1612 GMT
23 Nov 91*

[Text] Addis Ababa, Nov 23 (AFP)—Ethiopia's parliament and government have granted special powers to the ruling Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) to crack down on "all forces" threatening peace and stability in the country, press reports said Saturday [23 November].

Parliament on Friday gave "full powers and responsibility to the EPRDF to counter all forces disturbing

security," a parliamentary statement published by the government daily Addis Zemen said.

The EPRDF was also authorized to use force if it met resistance.

The parliament vote came after reports of violence and of the creation of independent administrations in southern Ethiopia.

Parliament specifically cited unrest in the southeastern Harerge region where about 60 people were reported to have died earlier this month, and clashes in Assosa, in the western Welega region, and in southern Bale.

The government backed the principle of self-determination, laid out in a charter adopted last July, but would not tolerate the "creation of neighborhood governments" and the expulsion of ethnic minorities from individual regions, parliament said.

Oromo, Amhara Agree To Resolve Differences

*EA2411200991 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[Excerpt] Members of the Oromo and Amhara nationalities living in the neighboring districts of southern Welo and northern Shewa [northern and central Ethiopia, respectively] have agreed to resolve their differences. In the discussions held over five days recently in the town of Chefa Robit by elected elders from the two parties, they agreed to avoid killing each other in the conflicts which erupt from time to time and to avoid unnecessary bloodshed. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Communique Issued After Mwinyi, Museveni Visit

*EA2211194091 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, and President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, today at State House, Nairobi completed their talks by issuing a [words indistinct] regional, continental, and international issues of common interest to their three countries. In the communique, the three heads of state reiterated respect for sovereignty and international integrity. They agreed to non-interference in the internal affairs of each state and peaceful coexistence among nations. The three heads of state emphasized the need to have a common regional policy on cooperation in [the] industrial, agricultural, trade, transport, and communications [sectors]. Other areas that they touched on were trade, security, immigration, tourism, health and animal disease control, education, and culture.

In their bid to re-establish the East African Community, the three presidents called for the formation of parliamentary committees in order to see public opinion on the need for closer political and economic cooperation within East Africa. The three heads of state called upon institutions of higher learning and chambers of commerce and industry in their three countries to call meetings of various professionals and express views on how best closer cooperation could be achieved. The three East African heads of state agreed that any efforts towards re-establishing East African Community will not be at the expense of already existing regional bodies. The three presidents pointed out that any political changes must be relevant and in accordance with the political and social aspirations of the respective sovereign states.

Their Excellencies Presidents Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Yoweri Museveni expressed ("keen") appreciation to their host President Moi and the people of Kenya for the warm reception and brotherly hospitality extended to them and their delegations.

[Later in the cast, the departures of Museveni and Mwinyi are reported.]

Moi on Role of Foreigners, Adopting Other Systems

EA2411192591 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said that Kenyans should not be dictated by foreigners to adopt political systems they are not ready for. The president said that Kenyans understand their society better and ought to be left alone to decide their destiny. President Moi was speaking at Africa Inland Church, (Sondiani) in Baringo South, where he had attended a church service.

[Passage omitted] The president pointed out that it was better for the people to decide the changes they needed based on their past experiences and aspirations for the future. The president said it was unfortunate that those fomenting trouble in the country had lived past their prime age. He once again cautioned that in the event of chaos it will be almost impossible to restore order. The president gave an example of some neighboring countries where civil strife was raging with no one capable of restoring peace.

President Moi reiterated that the cardinal responsibility was to safeguard the security of wananchi [citizens] at all times. He said anarchists calling for a national convention wanted to discuss matters which were outside the country's constitution. He said when chaos erupts in this country, such people will be able to flee to foreign countries leaving the wananchi to suffer. The president said that the country has been able to enjoy peace and tranquillity because of the unity of the wananchi.

Opposition Leader Calls for National Conference

EA2211131591 Paris AFP in English 1253 GMT 22 Nov 91

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 22 (AFP)--A Kenyan opposition leader called on Friday [22 November] for a national conference to pave the way for multi-party elections in the east African country, under one-party rule since 1982.

The government of President Daniel arap Moi has been shaken by mounting demands for democracy and allegations of corruption against Vice President George Saitoti and former industry minister Nicholas Biwott, sacked on Tuesday [19 November].

Masinde Muliro, a founder member of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD), a pressure group campaigning for pluralism, said a pro-democracy demonstration brutally broken up by police last Saturday [16 November] clearly showed Kenyans' desire for speedy reforms.

"Kenyans want change and want change now," Muliro told a news conference here.

Muliro, a former cabinet minister who was arrested during the demonstration but was freed Monday, said single-party elections would be "a dangerous exercise". Moi has said multi-party politics could be introduced within two to three years, but the opposition has reacted coolly.

Muliro called for a national convention to set up an independent electoral commission that would supervise free elections. He blasted the government for "operating on deceit and lies". "The system as it is is based on corruption and manned by corrupt people."

FORD leaders on Thursday called for further demonstrations to press their demands for democracy, saying they would announce a date later.

A dozen opposition leaders were arrested before or during Saturday's demonstration. All have since been released on bail after being charged with breaching the public order act by trying to hold an illegal meeting. Only Paul Muite, chairman of the Kenya Law Society, and another opposition lawyer, James Orendo, remain behind bars.

FORD was founded four months ago after former vice-president Oginga Odinga was denied permission to form an opposition party that would have ended the ruling Kenya African National Union's monopoly on politics.

The United States, Britain, Germany and the European Community have expressed concern about Kenya's failure to introduce greater political freedom.

Vice President, Others Depart for Paris Meeting

*AB2311105991 Paris AFP in English 1037 GMT
23 Nov 91*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Nov 23 (AFP)—Vice-President George Saitoti left Saturday [23 November] for Paris to meet with the consultative group of Kenya's donor countries many of which have criticised the government for cracking down on the opposition.

Saitoti, who is also finance minister, was accompanied by the secretaries of state for finance, Joseph Magari, and agriculture, Wilfred Koinange, as well as the director of the Central Bank, Eric Kotut. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Reportage on Factional Fighting; Developments

Fighting Continues, Casualties Mount

*AB2311175091 London BBC World Service in English
1710 GMT 23 Nov 91*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Fighting has continued in the Somali capital Mogadishu between factions which had been battling for control of the city since Sunday [17 November]. Relief workers in Mogadishu said the factions exchanged artillery and rocket fire across the city this morning.

A Red Cross official said the number of wounded in the city's hospitals has risen to 1,000 with many more casualties trapped by the fighting and unable to reach medical help. He said hundreds came in daily to be treated for minor injuries. Relief officials say the fighting has prevented a Red Cross ship from delivering urgently needed relief and medical supplies.

Clashes Continue 24 Nov

*AB2411210991 London BBC World Service in English
1710 GMT 24 Nov 91*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Clashes between rival factions of the United Somali Congress are reported to have taken place for the eighth running in Mogadishu today. International relief workers in the embattled city spoke of intense artillery and rocket fire. Earlier in the day, a lull had been reported during which relief officials say doctors were able to move food and medical supplies to areas of the city cut off since the fighting began.

The officials believe 3,000 injured people, mainly women and children, are in need of serious medical attention in these areas. But attempts to fly in urgently needed medical supplies from Nairobi were abandoned because of renewed fighting and the Red Cross ship, The Free Trader, has been standing off Mogadishu for two days waiting to bring in more supplies. Hundreds of

people are reported to have died in the clashes between the forces supporting the interim president, Ali Mahdi, and those trying to seize power under General [Mohamed] Farah Haideed.

Some 600 Feared Dead

*AB2511110291 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT
25 Nov 91*

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 25 (AFP)—Shells pounded north-eastern districts of the embattled Somali capital Mogadishu on Monday in continued fighting between rival factions which has killed at least 600 people, relief workers said here. The number of wounded was estimated at 4,500 after nine days of urban guerrilla warfare between two rival clan-based factions of the ruling United Somali Congress (USC), said the relief workers, who are in contact with Mogadishu by radio.

General Mohamed Farah Haideed's Habr Gedir Saad faction is trying to oust President Ali Mahdi Mohamed, backed by his more numerous Abgal group. Both groups are part of the large Haawiye clan.

"The humanitarian situation is desperate. Most people are short of water and without electricity, and food is getting scarcer," said Peter Stocker of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Thierry Durand of the French medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) said only 1,500 of the estimated 4,500 wounded had got to hospital, as the other 3,000 were in north-eastern areas controlled by Ali Mahdi where there are no hospitals.

"The situation is catastrophic," Durand said. "We estimate that at least 600 people have been killed."

Diplomats in the region said Ali Mahdi's fighters had been swollen by new reinforcements from outside Mogadishu.

"Initially, it looked like Haideed was set to take control, but now Ali Mahdi's people are fighting back harder," said a senior Western diplomat who requested anonymity. "The fight is far from over."

The diplomat said Ali Mahdi was still believed to be in Mogadishu after reports that he had fled the capital last week.

An AFP correspondent who visited Mogadishu last week found Ali Mahdi's home deserted and ransacked and surrounded by Haideed's forces.

A Red Cross ship carrying nearly 800 tonnes of food has docked in Mogadishu after being prevented by the fighting from approaching the Indian Ocean port last week. Red Cross spokeswoman Brigitte Meng said it would be unloaded Tuesday.

Several aid organisations are negotiating with the two factions to open a humanitarian corridor to send relief

supplies across the battle lines to the Karan and Lido districts controlled by Ali Mahdi.

Uganda

Museveni: No 'Retaliation' Against Rwanda Planned

EA2411201491 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network*
in Swahili 0400 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] Kampala—President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda has said his country will not attack Rwanda in retaliation for the destruction of property and killings of Ugandan citizens by Rwandan soldiers. Mr. Museveni was explaining his government's restraint in the face of what it saw as a Rwandan provocation.

Reports say that more than 700 soldiers and civilians had crossed the border into Uganda, where they attacked Ugandan civilians in Kisoro town on the border with Rwanda on 17 November. The reports add that a number of people have been disabled because of injuries received when the Rwandan Army shelled Ugandan territories.

Meanwhile, the Ugandan leader said he was opposed to the pluralist political system, but that Ugandans were free to debate the issue. President Museveni said that under prevailing circumstances multipartyism would split Uganda up between the haves and have nots.

Museveni on Threat to National Goals From AIDS

AB2311095591 *Kampala Radio Uganda Network*
in English 1700 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has warned that the growing devastation of a range of national aspirations by AIDS [acquired immune deficiency syndrome] is very real unless something is done quickly. He told an AIDS congress attended by physicians from East and Central Africa in Kampala today, that apocalyptic visions of the

virtual destruction of (?much of) Africa may be unwarranted but the growing devastation of a range of national aspirations is very real unless something is done quickly. The challenge to you, as doctors, he told the congress, should be one of alternative strategies of management of the patients. He said Uganda and Africa's forests and savannas still conserve the largest variety of plants and animal life, which are potential stores of national chemotherapeutics for AIDS and other diseases. He said in Uganda, the government has embarked on research on these, and he called for international collaboration. He stressed that ultimately we shall depend on the concerted efforts of scientists in their various disciplines to lead us out of what he called this dark abyss.

President Museveni again emphasized the need for a return to our time-tested cultural practices which emphasize fidelity and condemnation of premarital or extramarital sex. I believe, he declared, that the best response to the threat posed by AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases is to reaffirm publicly and forthrightly the reverence, respect, and responsibility every person owes to his or her partner. He said young people must be taught the virtue of abstinence, self-control, postponement of pleasure, and sometimes sacrifice. Mr. Museveni once again discouraged the use of condoms by everybody. In countries like ours, where a mother often has to walk twenty miles to get an aspirin for her sick child or five miles to get any water at all, he said, the practical questions of getting a constant supply of condoms or using them properly may never be resolved. I feel, he explained, condoms have a role to play as a means of contraception, especially in couples who are HIV [human immunodeficiency virus]-positive, but condoms cannot be the main means of stemming the tide of AIDS.

The president expressed concern about the effects of AIDS to the economy and social life of the country. He said AIDS is posing a threat to the current levels of agricultural production, especially as the agricultural activities are labor-intensive. This, he said, will affect coffee production by small holders, which accounts for over 90 percent of the country's export earnings. He warned that this reduction will cause more economic strain, especially when the coffee prices are not favorable.

First All-Party Conference To Meet 21, 22 Dec

MB2111143691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1428 GMT 21 Nov 91

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town Nov 21 SAPA—The prospects for a negotiated constitutional settlement being reached within two years took a leap forward on Thursday when three major parties agreed to dates for the start of envisaged all-party talks in December.

The road has now been cleared for regular plenary sessions of constitution-seeking debates to follow in 1992 and for an early agreement on transitional arrangements to govern the country in the spirit of a new non-racial democratic South Africa.

Joint announcements by the National Party government, the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party of dates for a preparatory meeting on November 29 and actual all-party talks envisaged for December 21 and 22 is seen as a clear signal that a spirit of cooperation has been built up between the protagonists and that this is likely to expand into the ranks of other parties.

The first round is expected to show a clear commitment to the process and to a measure of urgency to record the most rapid possible progress towards a final settlement.

The ANC's statement is being read as having the backing of its alliance partners (Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the SACP [South African Communist Party]) and that of its allies in the Patriotic Front [PF]. As such, these parties are expected to attend the all party conference in their own right. A question mark remains over the possible attendance of Azapo [Azanian People's Organization], which withdrew from the PF on the eve of its founding congress.

The statements issued Thursday did not give details of the venue and the anticipated chairman or participants in either the preparatory or all-party talks.

It is understood however that agreement was reached that 22 parties, including representatives of the homelands, will take part in the preparatory talks and that the chairmanship will be decided there.

The venue of the December 21/22 meeting is expected to be in the Reef/Pretoria area.

Its main purpose is seen as a showcase opportunity for party leaders to commit themselves publicly to the negotiation process, and set out their particular goals and principles before committees are appointed to work on the four main areas on which consensus is sought.

These are:

—The composition and functioning of the actual negotiating (constitution-making) body;

—Guidelines and principles on which a new constitution should be developed;

—Transitional arrangements for functioning of government;

—A time frame for the process, keeping in mind the urgency in the light of the term of office of the present government.

Hard bargaining can be expected within the various working committees and some measure of agreement on most points is set as the goal by the main parties as a prerequisite for reconvening in the new year.

Such a reconvening will most likely take place in the Cape Town area while Parliament is in progress but meeting elsewhere has not been ruled out.

The major obstacle in the way of early consensus is the demand for a proportionately elected constituent assembly backed primarily by the Patriotic Front parties and, more recently, the Democratic Party.

Against this are arrayed the National Party and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and their likely allies.

The form of an interim government or interim arrangements is another area where there may be some obstacles looming for the negotiators, particularly as the government wants to avoid a time-consuming referendum on drastic constitutional changes needed to accommodate measures which will not be final.

However, some strategists on the government side seem to favour such a process, and actual constitutional change could be brought about by progressive amendments of the current Constitution until it is in a form acceptable to all.

Such an option however runs contrary to ANC/PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] concepts of the process and may be difficult to sell.

Congress Termed Possible

MB2111122491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1210 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Pretoria Nov 21 SAPA—The ANC, government and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Thursday said an all-party congress could take place on December 20 and December 21.

And the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has confirmed that it is prepared to attend such multi-party talks if the venue is outside this country, and if a neutral conciliator is chosen to oversee the meeting.

Such a person would come from either the Organisation of African Unity, the United Nations or the Commonwealth "in that order," said Pan Africanist Congress General Secretary Benny Alexander on Thursday afternoon.

In similar statements to SAPA, government, the African National Congress and the IFP said a preparatory meeting for an all-party congress would be held on November 29 "with a view to discussing arrangements for an all-party congress envisaged for 20 and 21st December 1991".

"Parties are being consulted on their possible participation in such a preparatory meeting and certain further aspects still have to be clarified and agreed upon. No final decision on a venue for the preparatory meeting has been taken yet," the statements said.

The IFP statement was signed by Dr Frank Mdlalose, Inkatha's national chairman.

Mr Alexander said the PAC had discussed the issue of a preparatory meeting with ANC President Nelson Mandela and had agreed to it in principle. Such a meeting would once again have to be at a "neutral" venue, he emphasised, although it could take place within South Africa.

Further on Congress

*MB2111110691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1040 GMT 21 Nov 91*

[Embargoed by SAPA until 1200 GMT 21 November]

[Text] Pretoria Nov 21 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] and government on Thursday said an all-party congress could take place on December 20 and December 21.

In identical statements to SAPA, government and the African National Congress said a preparatory meeting for an all-party congress would be held on November 29 "with a view to discussing arrangements for an all-party congress envisaged for 20 and 21st December 1991".

"Parties are being consulted on their possible participation in such a preparatory meeting and certain further aspects still have to be clarified and agreed upon. No final decision on a venue for the preparatory meeting has been taken yet."

PAC National Executive on Foreign Talks Venue

*MB1911161891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1318 GMT 19 Nov 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 19 SAPA—The national viewpoint of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] is in accord with the Butterworth branch's call for the all party conference [APC] or pre-constituent assembly meeting [PCAM] to be held at a neutral venue outside the country, says PAC Central Executive Publicity Secretary Barney Desai. The branch adopted a resolution at a meeting in Butterworth in the Transkei at the weekend that the PAC should pull out of "any engagement towards a democratic South Africa" if there was no agreement with the African National Congress [ANC] on a neutral venue for the APC or PCAM. The branch also

rejected the choice of the chief justice as a convenor of the meetings, and instead insisted that a convenor from the Organisation of African Unity, United Nations or the Commonwealth be appointed.

Mr Desai, in a telephone interview with SAPA on Tuesday [19 November], said the Butterworth branch had accurately stated the PAC's "national viewpoint". "We insist on holding the PCAM/APC meeting outside South Africa."

"The exact foreign venue and the modalities of a constitutional assembly should be worked out during the first meeting with the steering committee, which is still being arranged at the moment," he said.

Mr Desai said he did not know exactly when or where the first meeting of the steering committee would take place, as negotiations were still continuing, but he believed that it would be "sometime this week". Mr Desai said the PAC threat to pull out of the PCAM/APC talks were directly due to recent reports that the ANC and the Nationalist government had allegedly already agreed the venue would be outside Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg, and that the chief justice would chair the meeting.

"The PAC National Executive also agrees with the statement by the Butterworth branch that this arrangement was seen by us as a sell-out, and that the ANC had violated the resolutions of the patriotic front conference in Durban," Mr Desai said.

Transkei's Holomisa on Talks

*MB2111151591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1449 GMT 21 Nov 91*

[Text] Umtata Nov 21 SAPA—Transkei's stance at the forthcoming all-party conference should reflect the broad interests of the homeland's residents and not be decided according to party dogma and ideology, Transkei's military ruler Maj-Gen H.D. Holomisa said on Thursday.

Speaking in Umtata at the opening of a conference to decide Transkei's approach to the all-party conference, Gen Holomisa said it was vital for the territory's residents to be involved from the outset in the political transformation of South Africa.

The conference would decide whether or not Transkei should attend the all-party conference, he said.

If it was decided to attend, it would be "of cardinal importance" that representatives be democratically selected to fairly reflect the political mood and will of its peoples, Gen Holomisa added.

Although a conference with similar aims was held earlier in the month, the invitations to the intended participants were received too late to ensure comprehensive attendance and representation.

"The all-party conference will pre-occupy itself with the identification of a forum to be entrusted with the drafting of the new constitution after agreement on constitutional guidelines.

"Some might advocate that the all-party conference is an appropriate body for this task, while others might canvass for a constituent assembly to draft the constitution."

He said it was necessary to bear this distinction in mind—whether those to draw the constitution would be nominated or elected.

The all-party conference decisions will drastically affect the present South African Constitution and the status of all homelands, making the homelands to top the agenda, he added.

Gen Holomisa said the importance of Thursday's conference was that it would enable everyone to know whether Transkei supported the idea of an interim government or not, and also the time-frame to introduce it and dissolve the homeland governments.

Because the number of representatives at the all-party conference would be strictly limited, Gen Holomisa suggested a steering committee of five or 10 members be established to liaise with Transkei's delegates "when the going gets tough inside the conference room".

It was not yet clear whether the South African Government and homeland governments would attend the all-party conference in their capacities as government only, or as governments and political parties, he said.

"In the event of an invitation being extended to the Transkei government, this forum is an appropriate one to nominate people to form part of the government's delegation."

Other Parties Comment

MB2111195691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1906 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 21 SAPA—South Africa's political pendulum swung in favour of an early settlement to its constitutional problems on Thursday when the country's leading players tentatively agreed to an all-party conference in late December.

Subject to the outcome of a preparatory meeting on November 29, the conference has been scheduled for December 20 and 21, simultaneous statements issued to SAPA by the government and the ANC said earlier in the day.

"After broad consultations, it has been decided to convene a preparatory meeting on 29 November 1991 with a view to discussing arrangements for an all party congress envisaged for 20 and 21st December 1991.

"Parties are being consulted on their possible participation in such a preparatory meeting and certain further

aspects still have to be clarified and agreed upon. No final decision on a venue for the preparatory meeting has been taken yet," said both statements.

The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) also endorsed the conciliatory moves when it sent a similar statement signed by its national chairman, Dr Frank Mdlalose.

And in a further indication of the priority the ANC confers on an early settlement, the organisation's president, Mr Nelson Mandela, told an Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA [South Africa] (IDASA) conference on Thursday night that South Africans needed to secure their common future.

"The time to begin sowing the seeds of national healing and reconciliation is now. The alternative is anarchy, chaos and more violence.

"The vision we must embrace is that of national healing and renewal. Only such a path can guide the transition process to an outcome which reflects and respects the democratic will of the widest possible cross-section of the South African people."

The terse statement on the conference and preparatory meeting drew different responses from various parties—all adopting different postures to obviously prevent perceptions of chinks in their principles.

Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treunicht played safe when he told Johannesburg's Radio 702 his party would only comment once it had received an invitation to the conference. As yet, it had not.

Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) General Secretary Benny Alexander confirmed his party was prepared to attend all-party talks if the venue was outside the country and the facilitator was neutral and also from abroad.

He conceded, however, that they could attend the preparatory meeting if the venue was "neutral" within South Africa.

Also quick to throw its weight behind the process was the SA [South African] Communist Party and its affiliates, who said they would attend the preparatory meeting on November 29.

And in a later statement, several organisations from the Transkei also endorsed the current arrangements.

It is certain homeland leaders, black trade unions and the Democratic Party will add their voice of approval to the moves, but the reaction of the ultra-rightist Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and the hardline Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) will, for the moment, certainly be one of rejection.

Azapo is scheduled to hold high-level meetings at the weekend to formalise its response.

The Boerestaat Party's [Boer Homeland Party] Mr Robert van Tonder said his organisation would only participate if the "boere" right to their own republic was recognised.

Although the outcome is as yet unclear, November's preparatory meeting is expected to deal primarily with the issue of a convening body for the eventual conference.

The convening body would then be mandated to canvass support among prospective participants on issues such as the agenda, a venue, a convener of the conference, the number of delegates, on whose behalf invitations are extended and other financial and administrative functions.

As the statement pointed out, the prickly point of the venue has not been worked out, but sources within the ANC and PAC have said the organisations have mooted the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park as a starting venue.

December 20 was apparently agreed upon after speculation in various camps that any earlier date would jeopardise envisaged tours abroad by both President F.W. de Klerk and Mr Mandela in the first two weeks of December.

Although rumours of the two men's separate tours have abounded in the last week, neither the government nor the ANC have confirmed any overseas travel arrangements for their respective bosses.

De Klerk Stresses Multiparty Conference Commitment

*MB1911173291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 19 Nov 91*

[Text] F.W. de Klerk has underlined his commitment to a multiparty conference [MPC]. President De Klerk says he remains committed to a multiparty conference as soon as possible. Speaking at a lunchtime function in Johannesburg, de Klerk said the MPC will be an important factor in the fight against violence.

[Begin de Klerk recording] Signs are, notwithstanding recent speculative reports and recent hitches which occurred, that yes, the multiparty conference will take place before the end of this year. We are committed to play a constructive role in this regard and to ensure, through our efforts in many directions, that nothing will upset this. Our country needs it. It's important in the fight against violence. [end recording]

Logistics 'Could Delay' 29 Nov Talks Start

*MB1911091691 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 19 Nov 91*

[Text] Efforts to get the all-party or multiparty talks under way are continuing. As John Matham reports, as many as 22 parties and homeland governments could be involved in making arrangements for the talks:

[Matham] The government and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] met yesterday in an effort to resolve the impasse which led to the postponement of a steering committee meeting last Friday [15 November]. No details are available, but it is understood that the government is trying to persuade the IFP to abandon its insistence on a troika—the IFP, the ANC [African National Congress], and the government—making preparatory arrangements for the all-party talks.

The ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] object to the IFP's implied elevation above the status of other parties. The ANC has subsequently proposed that all parties involved in the multiparty conference should have a hand in getting them on the road. This now seems the most likely option, although the logistics involved could delay talks beyond the proposed 29 November starting date.

National Party Comments on Transitional Government

*MB2411120391 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 24 Nov 91 p 1*

[By Mike Robertson and Edyth Bulbring]

[Text] The National Party wants a transitional government involving the ANC [African National Congress] in place by the second half of next year.

Proposals for profound constitutional changes which would have to be approved by a referendum are expected to be put on the table at the pre-Christmas multi-party talks.

The National Party secretary-general, Mr. Stoffel van der Merwe, confirmed this week that a referendum on transitional measures was a "serious option" for next year.

The timetable for negotiations has meanwhile speeded up:

—The National Party and ANC met at the weekend to plan strategies for the preliminary meeting of 22 parties on Friday.

—This meeting will complete the agenda for the December 20 and 21 multi-party talks, which will see constitutional negotiations under way.

—National Party [NP] sources indicated that President F.W. de Klerk would use the first meeting of the multi-party proposals on interim arrangements.

—Ministers told foreign diplomats that they wanted a transitional government in place soon.

The referendum envisaged by the NP would poll the views of all South Africans, but would also allow for counting of votes cast by whites.

This will give the white community an opportunity to express its views on the arrangements—something which the National Party has pledged to do but which the ANC and others reject as "racist."

After the announcement of the dates for the multi-party talks, the strategies of the major parties are now becoming clear.

The National Party wants the talks to decide detailed constitutional principles and lock other parties into transitional arrangements that, while sharing power, will also achieve co-responsibility. It wants these agreements put to a referendum so as to fulfil its 1989 election undertaking.

It envisages such transitional arrangements remaining in place for a lengthy period.

The ANC believes the all-party talks should agreed on broad constitutional principles, Parliament should make the necessary changes to the constitution to bring about an interim government and that body should oversee elections for a constituent assembly which will negotiate a final constitution.

It does not foresee an interim government being in place for more than 18 months.

Dr. Van der Merwe said in regard to the holding of a referendum next year: "By this time next year, we will be three years into our mandate. It would be a good time to test the water."

He said the party would like to have something specific to put to the voters, but that would depend on a progress achieved by the multi-party talks.

Anything decided by the talks that fitted the description "transitional arrangements" would be of such a far-reaching nature that the present constitution would have to be amended, thereby necessitating the holding of a referendum.

ANC negotiating committee member Mohammed Valli Moosa, however, said that holding a referendum to gauge white opinion would be unacceptable. Any future election would have to be on a non-racial basis.

He said the all-party congress, representing all South African political parties, would have sufficient mandate to change the constitution.

Some ANC officials are of the view that these recommendations on interim arrangements could then be legislated by the existing parliament.

Mr. Valli Moosa said that, once there was agreement on broad constitutional principles, the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states had been reincorporated and transitional arrangements had been implemented, constituent-assembly elections should be held on a nonracial basis.

He envisaged such elections taking place this time next year.

State of Emergency Said Possible If Talks Fail

MB2011081191 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 19 Nov 91 p 1

[Report by Shaun Johnson and Sven Lunsche: "I'm Not Last White Head of State—F.W."]

[Text] President F.W. de Klerk does not believe he will be the last white head of state in South Africa [SA]—and has warned that if the country becomes "ungovernable ... we (the Government) have got a lot of options left (to reverse this) ... Unfortunately, they are not attractive ones".

In a wide-ranging interview just published in the influential German political magazine DER SPIEGEL, Mr de Klerk did not rule out the possibility of a reimposition of a state of emergency if political talks failed to "achieve the desired ends".

Mr de Klerk insisted that "whites will play a critical role in any (future) government, no matter under what constitution".

He said he hoped that performance would determine a person's role in the new South Africa, but said: "At the government level we are looking for a system that practically enforces government by coalition.

"All major players must be represented in government and we need a rotational presidency."

He said the "Westminster system, in which a group with 51 percent of the vote has all the power, is unsuitable for SA ... For example we need a second parliamentary chamber to look after minority interests".

Mr de Klerk rejected a suggestion that his vision entailed "replacing political apartheid with cultural apartheid...

"I am against apartheid in any form, but I find it essential that everybody is taught in their own language. There are Afrikaners and Zulus in South Africa, but at the same time we are all South Africans. Such a double identity is a security system. I don't think much of the American melting-pot system."

Mr de Klerk expressed the hope that the new society could be brought about "perhaps earlier than most people expect", but had harsh words for what he called ANC [African National Congress] "delaying tactics".

Asked whether there was "enough time left" for a solution, he said: "We are in a rush and we had hoped to achieve more. However, I am not losing hope and we should have a multiparty conference before the end of the year."

He said there would be "trouble" if a new system led to "the suppression of minority rights and violation of property rights. If, however, we grant all South Africans

equal political and economic opportunities, and if we manage to avoid a repeat of the conditions in other African countries, then this country has a great future."

Mr de Klerk conceded that imbalances in wealth in South Africa constituted the country's "biggest problem ... However, this must be (addressed) in an economically sensible way. If we prevent the free-market system from developing, we won't have economic growth, and no government—not even an ANC-dominated one—will be able to manage the problem. We need real economic growth of 5.5 percent per annum of afford dynamic development."

Asked whether special measures would not be needed to "achieve a redistribution of wealth, such as compensation for the land lost by blacks, as well as a specific emphasis on promoting blacks", Mr de Klerk responded sharply: "I don't like your choice of words. To penalise past wrongs is the worst we could do in SA. "There are no landowners in SA who did not pay for their property. Legitimate landowners have a right to protection."

Mr de Klerk said levels of violence had not yet reached the stage whereby they might cause the negotiations process to collapse. "Violence is never good, but it has a good side in that it brings home the message that a solution must be found urgently."

Full Diplomatic Ties Established With Romania

*MB2211135091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1310 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Pretoria Nov 22 SAPA—An agreement establishing full diplomatic relations between South Africa and Romania was signed by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and his Romanian counterpart, Mr Adrian Nastase, in Pretoria on Friday.

He said the agreement established full ambassadorial status.

"It envisages, predicts and proposes increased trade, increased activity between the two countries and nations in just about any discipline and sphere of life."

Mr Botha said he and Mr Nastase had discussed how to go about increasing and expanding activity in the fields of trade, technology, manufacture, sport, culture, tourism, research and science.

He said the SA [South African] Government would soon have to make many more appointments if South Africa was to keep abreast of the rapid improvements the country had made with regard to international relations generally and bilateral relations in particular.

Mr Nastase said the signing of the agreement signified the starting of a new process based on higher relations, mutual respect and a willingness to co-operate.

The reform process taking place in South Africa was a difficult but necessary and irreversible one.

He said substance would now have to be given to the agreement.

"We have to increase the number of contacts, visits and projects. It is important to start relations in all respects and fields."

Mr Nastase is to meet State President F.W. de Klerk on Friday afternoon.

He revealed that he would be issuing Mr de Klerk with an invitation to Romania on behalf of the Romanian president.

Mr Botha has also received an invitation to visit the country.

Initial contact between the two countries was established last year when Mr Botha visited Bucharest.

Joint Monitoring Commission Disbanded

*MB2211141891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1330 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 22 SAPA—The functions of the Joint Monitoring Commission [JMC] involving representatives from Angola, Namibia and South Africa, which was established in 1988, have been terminated.

The commission was established by the protocol of Brazzaville in 1988 to facilitate the solution of any dispute and as a forum for discussing and resolving matters related to the agreement of New York of December 22, 1988.

A statement issued by the commission and signed by Angola, Cuba, Namibia and South Africa after their final meeting in Havana on Thursday said it had "honourably fulfilled the objective for which it was established".

"By terminating the functions of this commission, the members congratulate themselves for fulfilling Security Council Resolution 435/78 for the independence of Namibia and the bilateral agreement between the Government of Angola and Cuba for the total and in stages withdrawal of the Cuban troops from the territory of the Peoples Republic of Angola."

Arms-Related Deals With U.S., Europe Detailed

*MB2211143491 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 22-28 Nov 91 p 9*

[Report by Gavin Evans: "Front companies used for illicit arms deals"]

[Text] Further documentary evidence of South Africa's arms-related deals with the United States, Argentina and several European countries has been received by THE WEEKLY MAIL.

The documents, which all cover the period between 1984 and 1986, throw further light on the nature of the secret contracts, which involved the transfer of weapons, planes, technology and chemicals for the arms industry.

As with the state documents previously exposed by THE WEEKLY MAIL, these indicate that many of the deals involved the use of private companies as importers, and of an apparently fictitious Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] front company "Nimrod International" as the main exporter. According to MacGregor's On-Line Information, publishers of MacGregor's Who Owns Whom, there is no record of Nimrod's existence.

An example of an export detailed in the latest documents is "STC Two Cases Cartridges", weighing 1,660kg and with an export value of R[and]62,438 to Argentina, via San Juan, on a ship from San Juan, Puerto Rico, on February 21 1985. The document is marked "Defence" and the export company is Nimrod International.

Other documents showed exports of military-related equipment to Chile and France.

Imports included the following:

- "Aircraft spare parts", weighing 29.8kg from Ofema, of Paris, France on December 11 1984. The importing company is listed as Olsino Services of Pretoria, and the document is signed by C. Miliard and J. Nell of Armscor. The price is listed as R21,862.
- "Aircraft parts—other", weighing 5kg, from Provest, Varese, Italy in on March 12 1985. It was imported by Armscor's Atlas Aircraft Corporation and signed by J.J. van der Westhuizen of Atlas.
- 504 pump action, single barrel shotguns of a calibre exceeding 10.67mm, from an unlisted Italian company on November 23 1984. The customs value is listed as R110,331. The guns arrived in Bloemfontein and were transferred from the warehouse of the Armscor subsidiary Musgrave Manufacturers and Distributors in Boemfontein to the Armscor warehouse in Pretoria, and the document is signed by JF Liebenberg of Armscor.
- 492 pump action, single barrel shotguns from the same Italian source on April 1 1985. The customs value is listed as R129,972.
- 13kg of Microfiche from Information Handling SVC, of Colorado, USA on March 20 1985 and 14.5kg of "microfilm, being film for optical projection ..." on July 7 1984. In both cases the importer is listed as the Armaments Board, Pretoria.
- 965kg of specialised electric cable from Habia Fercale, Barcelona, Spain on April 4 1984. It was imported by Electro Cables and Mining of Sandton, for the Department of Defence. Its customs value is R4,559.
- "Spares for sand-blasting unit" from CWP Industries, Basing, USA on April 4 1984. It was imported for Armscor by Dart Communications, of Alberton.
- 300kg Lanthanum Oxide from Auer-Remy, Hamburg, Germany on November 20 1984. It was imported by the Eloptro plant of the Armscor subsidiary Kentron, and its customs value is listed as R7,984.
- 7.7kg of "Other Tungsten Metal Powder" from Herman C Stark, Berlin, Germany on September 17 1984. It was imported by the Armscor subsidiary Swartklop Products (Pty) Ltd.
- 3,000kg of Barium Nitrate from Barium and Chemicals Inc, Ohio, USA on March 16 1984. It was imported by the Armscor subsidiary Swartklop Products and signed by Armscor official J.C. Heunis. Its customs value is listed as R10,085.
- 315kg of "Other sulphides [as published] being Antimony Trisulphide" from Bleiberger Bergweker Union, Austria on March 17 1985. It was imported for Armscor and its subsidiary Pretoria Metal Pressings, by Delta G Scientific, Boksburg and its customs value is listed as R4,148.
- 8,547,63kg of "Nicylic Polymer stref" from a chemical company in Hamburg, Germany whose name can't be deciphered from the document, on October 2 1985. It was imported by RSM Chemicals, Pretoria for Armscor's Rocket and Missile fuel plant, Somchem.
- 1,000kg of Isophorone Diisogyanate from Huls of Germany on May 4 1984. It was imported by Apecochem of New Germany for Armscor's Rocket and Missile plant, Somchem.
- 544kg of Cellulose Acetate from Eastman Chemical International, Switzerland on May 27 1984. It was imported by Holpro Analytics, Johannesburg for Somchem with a customs value of R1,954.
- 100kg of Peroxide of Strontium from Bernardy Chemie of Vieron, France on March 15 1984. It was imported for Armscor by Swartklop Products.

Police Deny Firearm Licences 'Cover-Up'

MB2411200291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1932 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] Pretoria Nov 24 SAPA—The police on Sunday strongly denied a weekend newspaper report that there was a high-level cover-up in the South African Police [SAP] of the illegal sale of firearms licences.

According to a statement issued by the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria, the allegation that the "investigating officer was convinced of a high-level cover-up is devoid of all truth".

However, in the 3-1/2 page, handwritten statement, the police did concede that a senior officer employed in the Firearm Registration Section was transferred on

November 11 for apparently failing to adhere to the "strict administrative procedures" required for registering firearms.

According to the statement an irregularity was discovered in September and an investigation was launched.

This revealed that someone who had received a licence for a Winchester .308 hunting rifle was in fact in possession of an R1 fully-automatic rifle.

Investigations by officers in the Indian suburb of Laudium, just outside Pretoria, revealed that three other people who had licences for .308 calibre rifles in fact possessed R1 rifles.

The three were arrested "on a charge of illegally possessing automatic rifles and have already appeared in court".

According to the police statement: "It appears that they had provided false information on their applications for a firearm licence."

"After Maj Gen Chris van Niekerk ... was dissatisfied with the lack of progress and the seeming inability of the investigating officers at Laudium to discover the origins of the R1 rifles, he instructed the crime investigations head of the northern Transvaal region to appoint a senior officer to continue the investigation."

The officer appointed was Lt-Col Gerald Croukamp.

According to the newspaper report, the police officer investigating the case had approached Democratic Party MP Mr Tony Leon with the allegations.

The police on Sunday denied that Lt-Col Croukamp had "communicated" with Mr Leon, or that he had "made any statement regarding the investigations".

Despite the investigation being removed from Laudium, no policemen stationed in the area "have been transferred as a direct result of this particular investigation," the police statement said.

"The investigating officer who originally investigated the irregular licences is still a member of the Crime Investigation Service at Laudium..."

The police also emphasised that "no charge is presently being investigated" against the Laudium officer.

"Although there is no evidence of corruption at present, this aspect is being thoroughly investigated."

Concerning the officer who had been transferred, Sunday's police statement said strict administrative procedures had to be adhered to when applications were processed.

"A senior police officer employed in the Firearm Registration Office who seemingly did not adhere to the prescribed procedures was transferred on November 11 1991."

The statement gave no further details of who had been transferred or why.

Renewed Unrest at Mine Leaves 8 Dead, 10 Injured

*MB2511054491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0507 GMT 25 Nov 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 25 SAPA—Eight employees have died and ten have been admitted to hospital following renewed unrest at the President Steyn Mine Number Four shaft hostel near Welkom in the early hours of Monday [25 November] morning.

This has been confirmed to SAPA by Anglo American spokesman, Mr. James Duncan, who said mine security and police had intervened and that order at the mine had been restored. He said the cause of the violence was being investigated.

ANC Spokesman: Nationalization 'Still an Option'

*MB1911101891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 19 Nov 91*

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] head of economic planning, Trevor Manuel, says redistribution of wealth is imperative for the creation of political stability and a sense of economic justice in South Africa.

Speaking at a fund-raising dinner in Johannesburg's plush Sandton suburb, Manuel said economic growth is one leg of the ANC's economic policy. He says the other leg is redistribution.

Manuel says redistribution could be brought about by taxation, but he says the ANC realizes there is no quick fix solution to the issue. He says redistribution as a policy included that of land. Manuel says it is fundamental in bringing the dispossessed back into the economic fold. He says nationalization is still an option for the ANC in reconstructing South Africa's economy.

Botswana

Civil Servants on Week-Long Strike for Higher Wages

MB0611140091 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] Union officials in Botswana say about 150,000 government workers have begun a week-long strike to press for higher wages. They are demanding a 154 percent wage increase. The state Directorate of Public Service Management has outlawed the strike which began on Monday [4 November].

Botswana Finance Ministry sources say if they honor the 154 percent wage increases the government's budget deficit will worsen.

All Striking Workers Dismissed

MB0611173591 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network
in English 1610 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] All government industrial class workers who have been absent from duty since Monday [4 November] this week are being dismissed from work with immediate effect.

A news release from the Directorate of Public Service Management says the disciplinary action follows press releases on Monday concerning the illegal strike by the industrial class workers. It said disciplinary action is therefore being taken against those workers absent from work without authority.

The news release said under Chapter Eight of the Industrial (?Class) Regulations all employees who have been absent from duty for 2 consecutive days will be considered to have terminated their services. This means workers who have been absent from work since Monday this week have been dismissed from duty with immediate effect.

Minister on Strike Action, Dismissals

MB0711192191 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Telephone interview with Mompoti Merafhe, Botswana's minister of presidential affairs and public administration, by Mike Slatter in the "Focus on Africa" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The Botswana authorities are hastily trying to recruit workers to replace the 20,000 that have been sacked for going on strike this week, and refusing to comply with an ultimatum to return to work yesterday morning. The workers are demanding pay raises of more than 150 percent. The government won't hear of it, and the Manual Workers Union has threatened to take its case to court. On the line to Gaborone, Mike Slatter asked the minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Lieutenant General Merafhe, what the current situation was.

[Merafhe] Well, there is nothing (?untoward). Actually, some of the people, some of the bulk of the industrial work force are still on strike, and some of them have returned back to work. So, really that is how the situation stands as of today.

[Slatter] But, still there seems to be large numbers of people apparently on the streets, on strike. Do their demands seem to be that unreasonable that they can't be met?

[Merafhe] They are demanding a minimum wage of 600 pula because they are basically, their argument is that, you know, anything below 600 pula is what one may call a poverty wage. It is indeed unreasonable because if you are talking about a wage increase based on poverty bottom line then it must apply to all the work force in Botswana, irrespective of where they are working. So, these are the implications which are fairly [words indistinct] in the end they could have very far-reaching consequences in terms of our economy. Actually, the economy will be devastated.

[Slatter] By not meeting these demands is the action by the strikers not crippling the economy itself?

[Merafhe] It is, I mean it is certainly [words indistinct] but the effect of this strike can never be compared with the effect that will, you know, be felt if we were to give in to this kind of demand.

[Slatter] How are people on the street managing with this strike action?

[Merafhe] Oh no, people are managing. The ministry, I mean, the work of government really continues as usual with a few disruptions, but I don't think, you know, the economic, you know, impact is really [word indistinct] to be felt.

[Slatter] The union and the government have surely agreed a package previous to the strike. Is the government not simply going back in its word, and forcing these people to take strike action?

[Merafhe] The government has never agreed to anything in a way the strikers have acted precipitously by resorting to this sort of action. We have actually legislated for strikes, because we do appreciate that, you know, in wage negotiations, talks can break down, and in case of that eventuality, then the work force might resort to strike action. And that is why we have in place a law called the Trade Disputes Act. The idea was to stipulate or spell out the steps that should be taken before anybody can go on strike. And Industrial Class Workers, they have decided to sidetrack this) legal requirement, and basically break the law. And this is the difficulty.

Comoros**Protest, Arson Reported at Fomboni Prefecture***AB0411210091 Paris AFP in French 1954 GMT
3 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] Moroni, 3 Nov (AFP)—The Prefecture [Headquarters] in Fomboni, chief town of the Moheli Island (about 50 km south of Grande Comore), was ravaged by arson early Sunday (3 November) morning and violent clashes opposing security forces to demonstrators in the afternoon leaving one person injured, it was learned in Moroni.

The unclaimed arson and the demonstrations are signs of a resurgence of tension on the island where the situation for several months seemed to have calmed down. [passage omitted]

The Fomboni Prefecture fire might be linked to the nomination of a new prefect, Tamadoune Bakar, who replaced Mohamed Mbaraka, dismissed for lack of firmness in dealing with the protests and the "Embargo" group.

Opposition Says Accord Reached With Government*AB2211174091 Paris AFP in French 1717 GMT
22 Nov 91*

[Text] Paris, 22 November (AFP)—The leaders of the Comoran opposition today announced that they had reached an agreement with the president of the Republic of Comoros, Mr. Said Mohamed Djohar, to launch a national reconciliation process, form a union government starting 25 November, and to organize a national conference.

The principal opposition leaders, Mr. Mohamed Taki and Mr. Abdul Madjid, declared at a news conference that the agreement was signed this afternoon during a meeting with President Djohar, who had come to Paris to participate in the Francophone summit. They said all the opposition leaders would return to Moroni on 24 November on the same aircraft as President Djohar, who, they said, has promised to confirm the agreement during a news conference on 24 November before departing.

Lesotho**Loans for Highlands Water Project Signed***MB1911182891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1700 GMT 19 Nov 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 19 SAPA—The Lesotho Highlands Development Authority [LHDA] on Tuesday [19 November] signed loan agreements totalling more than 500 million pounds for the financing of the construction of a phase of the Lesotho highlands water project [LHWP]. The loans comprise officially-supported export credits and commercial loans from leading banks in

France, Germany and the UK, and term loans from the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

Tuesday's signing completes the two billion pounds financing requirements of phase A of the estimated five billion pounds project, scheduled for construction in five phases over more than 30 years.

The South African [SA] Government signed a separate deed at Tuesday's ceremony in London, undertaking to make all debt service payments in respect of the loans. According to a statement issued in Johannesburg, the SA Government's undertaking is in fulfilment of its financial obligations in terms of a treaty signed by itself and Lesotho at Maseru on October 24, 1986. In addition, the Governments of Lesotho and South Africa signed a further protocol to the 1986 treaty, covering a number of financial matters.

LHDA chief executive Mr Masupha E Sole said after the ceremony that "securing of the finance represented a major milestone in the implementation of the LHWP". Four phases of the project are still to be implemented.

Lesotho's minister of finance and planning, Mr A Thoahlane, said after the signing the LHWP had allowed Lesotho to forge new commercial and financial relationships with the international community, and to broaden its existing co-operation with development agencies. Mr Thoahlane said the Lesotho Government had established a development fund, into which revenues arising from the sale of water to South Africa would be deposited to finance further development of his country.

SA deputy minister of finance, water affairs and forestry, Mr J A van Wyk, said the water which the Lesotho project would deliver to the industrial heartland of his country was critical for its future development.

Tuesday's loan agreement followed the signing by the World Bank and the LHDA of a financing loan agreement of 110 million pounds in September.

Meanwhile, a donor conference is scheduled to be held at Maseru from November 26 to 28 to finalise the financing of the R[and]860 million 'Muela hydropower station, a component of [word indistinct] for which Lesotho is solely responsible for financing. Tenders for civil works contracts for the 'Muela hydropower station are scheduled to be called in the first half of 199 [date as received], and are expected to be financed by the European Community, the African Development Bank and the European Investment Bank.

Mozambique**Frelimo Meets Requirements for Party Registration***MB1111173191 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Nov 91*

[Text] The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party has become the first political force to be legalized

in Mozambique, within the framework of the law on political parties approved last year. A source from Central Registration Office told Radio Mozambique that the Frelimo Party has met all legal requirements, including the presentation of statutes and program of action, as well as a list of at least 100 members per province. The Frelimo statutes were published in the THE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC on 23 October.

'War of Aggression' Disrupts Production

MB2211153291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 22 Nov 91

[Text] The secretary general of the National Railroad and Port Workers Union has said that trade union activities in Mozambique have continually been marked by the war of aggression, and as a result railroad and port activities have come to a halt. Ebraimo Mungumbe said that the situation led to the dismissal of workers because of insufficient funds to pay for salaries.

Mungumbe was speaking in Maputo yesterday at a meeting with a delegation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions. The delegation ended a three-day visit to our country yesterday.

He added that the war had caused similar problems in the sugar industry. A total of 22,000 workers have been dismissed since the closure of three sugar refineries.

Renamo Communique Announces Operations Near Beira

MB2211170491 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo
in Portuguese 1500 GMT 22 Nov 91

["Communique" issued by the Presidential Office in Gorongosa on 20 November 1991—read by announcer]

[Text] Through its Air Force, the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government has of late bombed the Gorongosa region, the target being civilians. The air attacks have been carried since early October 1991, and the aircraft take off from the Beira airport in Sofala Province.

In view of that situation, and in order to defend the people living in areas it administers, as well as to prevent those air force airplanes from using the Beira airport, the General Staff of Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] Guerrilla Forces instructed some of its units deployed in Sofala Province to launch attacks on Frelimo positions, including the airport's control tower. These operations are in progress, and will continue until such time as the Mozambican Air Force ends its actions which have caused the death of countless civilians living in Renamo's areas.

Therefore, we would like to state for the record that the operations that have taken place in the outskirts of Beira City are solely designed to prevent hundreds upon hundreds of men, women, and children from continuing to fall victim to bombs dropped by MiG's, Antonov's, and other Soviet-made aircraft.

Renamo does not want war. However, it cannot fold its arms while the Marxist-Leninist Frelimo Party's Army continues to kill civilians in Renamo's areas. Renamo wants peace, but only with freedom, democracy, justice, and guarantees of human rights.

Renamo still believes that peace will only come about as a result of the on-going Rome talks between Renamo and the Maputo government.

[Issued] Gorongosa, 20 November 1991

* Minister Opens Intellectual Property Conference

92AF0107C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
23 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] The issue of intellectual property has been debated since yesterday in the country's capital, at a national seminar opened by Industry and Energy Minister Octavio Muthemba, and which includes the participation of members of the mission of the World Organization for Intellectual Property, as well as Mozambican businessmen.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Industry and Energy Minister Octavio Muthemba said that the question of intellectual property, in its various forms of manifestation, has been an issue in our country since just after our first years of independence, at a time when the industrial business fabric was depleted of managerial capacity, which progressively led the country to a situation of technological dependence and a growing need for technical assistance, through technology transfer contracts, including technical assistance and professional training.

"Without specific legislation, the aforementioned contracts are characterized by State intervention through the ministry responsible for the respective sector, as well as the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Mozambique, and in some cases the National Planning Commission, as well as other State organizations, for the aforementioned reasons," the head of the Industry and Energy Ministry noted.

That official emphasized that currently, in the framework of restructuring, which is aimed at generating greater dynamism among economic agents in conjunction with what is stipulated in the new constitution, the question of intellectual property, particularly with respect to trademarks, has been raised, perhaps with greater sharpness.

He added that, for example, there can be no assumption that the sale or transfer of a commercial establishment implies the automatic surrender of future products or services.

At each step in his presentation, Muthemba made it clear that, in addition, it is the Mozambican Government's policy to promote investment in the country, whether domestic or foreign, stating that "for the latter, we have been faced with the question of the effectiveness of trademark and patent protection in commercial relationships that are established."

The Industry and Energy Minister defended the notion that in the context of implementing the Economic Rehabilitation Program now underway in Mozambique, economic agents should be granted the management autonomy necessary to successfully carry out their activities.

"It is also in this context that the UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization] industrial policy and institutional adjustment project is now being implemented within the Ministry of Industry and Energy, one of the objectives of which is to supply the necessary inputs to the government for a correct definition of industrial policy," the official stated.

According to Octavio Muthemba, approval of the intellectual property system will give greater security to patentable inventions and other business innovation. It will provide greater protection to trademarks for products and services circulating in the domestic market, and protect the same in the international market, which is especially important for products exported by the Republic of Mozambique.

In carrying out its policies, the Ministry of Industry and Energy has already formed several institutions in the various sectors of industrial development, specifically the Center for Professional Training (CFI), which is already fully functioning in the area of administration; the Local Industry Development Institute (IDIL), in the area of small industry promotion; and the Institute for Quality and Measurement, now in creation.

This seminar aims fundamentally at providing the foundation for the creation of an organization to administer intellectual property by raising contributions from the individual participants.

The meeting, the first in Mozambique, was sponsored jointly by the Ministry of Industry and Energy and the Chamber of Commerce of Mozambique, with the participation of the World Organization for Intellectual Property (OMPI).

This organization has contributed to creating the conditions for resolving the issue of intellectual property in the Mozambican legal and economic spheres, through training courses for Mozambican cadres and regional and international meetings.

* Cashew Industry Rehabilitation Costs Discussed

92AF0107A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
19 Oct 91 p 3

[Text] The Cashew Sector Rehabilitation Project in Nampula Province has \$30 million available in

financing (the dollar is equivalent to 1,781 meticaes), and its implementation covers five principal areas: professional training, rural extension, agricultural production (including mechanization), research, and an industrial component. Domestic and foreign experts are involved in the project implementation, the latter numbering ten, among them Portuguese, Brazilians, Swiss, and Belgians.

According to Engineer Rogerio Leitao, head of the staff involved in the project, the amount available "is sufficient for what we intend to do, which means returning the province (in addition to other areas) to its rightful place in terms of that strategic export product."

This project, one of the most important in the sector in recent years, is also turning out to be highly important when one considers that ten years ago our country, according to existing data, was the third-largest cashew nut producer in the world.

Currently, however, our country, due to various conditions including the war, besides having neglected renovation of the existing cashew trees, must occupy one of the lowest places in the list of the cashew nut producing countries.

The project, financed by the African Development Bank (ABD) with the co-participation of the Mozambican government, prioritizes technical and professional training and research, areas considered key for future cashew harvests in this country.

The reporter from the Nampula NOTICIAS delegation visited the Monapo site some days ago, where work is being carried out for phase one of the project, with a duration of four years, covering 6,700 hectares of cashew and 304 of mango trees.

On the farm where plants of the various types existing in this country are marked, numbered and identified, a post-evaluation of production quantity and quality will be carried out, through systematic observation of the trees' principal characteristics, work that is being carried out satisfactorily according to what we observed at the site.

"Cashews must be produced with better quality and in a larger size," said an engineer who accompanied our reporter during the visit to the farm.

The second phase of the program anticipates expanding it to the Nassuruma Region in Meconta District, as there was previously a center containing varieties selected from cashew trees, which lacked, however, a systematic method for observing characteristics and degrees of productivity.

Although recognizing the persisting difficulties in terms of accessibility to some regions the rehabilitation activities are intended to reach, which in total represent some 50 percent of the province's territory, the project will be expanded to other zones with the ecological conditions for planting cashews.

Among these districts is Mogincual, which along with Moma, Mogovolas, Monapo, Namapa, and Meconta constitute the main producing zones in Nampula.

Speaking to our reporter, Engineer Rogerio Leitao expressed deep concern over what he called the "intolerable bureaucracy" involved in making the aforementioned project financing available, particularly, he said, on the part of the Mozambican Government.

"For most active and dynamic economic sectors, delays are incompatible with our activities," he noted, "particularly here in agriculture, which is a function of the seasons of the year. What we do not do this month, we cannot make up for next month. It is difficult to correct."

Namibia

Official Clarifies Status of Zambezi Border Post

MB1511202791 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 15 Nov 91

[Text] The new border post set up between Namibia and Zambia at Mpalela Island in the Zambezi River on the 1st of this month had been authorized by the two governments a year ago.

The acting (?under) secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr. Willie Bisley, says this had been done to meet the needs of many Zambians traveling to Namibia across the river by canoe.

Bisley was responding to a news report yesterday that Namibians were (?cheering) Zambians entering their country after unilaterally opening the post without consulting the Zambian Government.

The regional immigration officer for Zambia's Southern Province, (Oscar Mutala), was quoted as saying the Zambian Government would lose revenue as citizens crossing illegally into Namibia would be (?cleared) there, and bring back goods without declaring them to customs officers in Zambia.

Minister: Parties' Foreign Funding Poses Threat

MB1911113291 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 18 Nov 91

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Theo Ben-Gurirab says secret funding of political parties or leaders in the interests of foreign countries threatens the survival of Namibia's democratic order.

Addressing the National Assembly this afternoon, Gurirab said South African-sponsored opposition groups would have to be (?honest) with their electorate, as there were serious constitutional and political implications in the so-called slush fund dilemma.

He said the government would have difficulty confiding in opposition parliamentarians as they had betrayed the

government's trust. Gurirab said no individual or political party could remain on the payroll of a former colonial power and still promote Namibia's interest with a clear conscience.

He described as political perjury the opposition's receipt of South African funds, and its acceptance of dangerous assignments to impede Namibia's independence.

Swaziland

Telecom Firm Warns Government, Firms in Arrears

MB2011095691 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 20 Nov 91 p 1

[Report by Albert Masango: "Govt owes P & T [Post and Telecommunications] E[emalangen] 3m [million]"]

[Text] Government ministries and departments owe Swaziland Posts and Telecommunications Corporation close to E[emalangen]3 million in outstanding telephone and telex bills.

A spokesperson for the Corporation, Mr Cyprian Motsa, said yesterday that the government and departments had not paid their bills in over more than three years.

Mr Motsa said in the interest of the nation, the corporation was reminding government ministries and relevant departments to pay their bills to avoid inconveniences which could be caused by the suspension of services.

He said government ministries and their departments should pay their bills before December 1, failing which all services would be cut-off. Mr Motsa pointed out that the warning was also to individuals and business premises which have not paid their outstanding telephone and telex bills.

In advertisement which appeared in this newspaper, the Corporation advised all its customers to pay their outstanding bills up to the end of June, 1991. All unpaid bills shall result in the suspension of services.

The advertisement urged government ministries and departments, individuals and businesses to take note of the warning because once the suspension had been effected it would be difficult to restore the lines. Customers would each be required to pay a restoration fee of E20.

The advertisement further pointed out that it was important that customers paid their bills regularly to enable the corporation to offer the best service.

This is the second time within three years in which the Corporation had asked government ministries to pay their outstanding bills.

King Appoints Seven New Principal Secretaries*MB2111075691 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Nov 91 p 1*

[Report by Gorson Mbuli: "King appoints new Principle Secretaries"]

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III has appointed seven new principal secretaries [PS] following the establishment of new government ministries and the rescheduling of portfolios.

The names of the new chief executives were announced yesterday afternoon at the Cabinet office by the acting Prime Minister, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini.

The new chief executives begin work with effect from this morning.

Among the new men is Prince Sulumlomo who becomes the new chief executive for the Ministry of Housing and Township Development.

Prince Sulumlomo made headlines over the past few months when he turned down an appointment as PS for Commerce and Industry.

Another noticeable feature is the appointment of a woman chief executive, Miss Phindile Mkhonza, who will be chief of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

She becomes the second woman chief executive since the country obtained independence.

The first was the present Minister for Health, Dr Fanny Friedman, who one time served as PS for Health.

The names of the chief executive were read by the acting Secretary to Cabinet, Mr Robert Mdluli, also Principal Secretary for the Department of Tinkhundla.

The new chief executives are as follows:

—Miss Adelaide Phindile Mkhonza—Principal Secretary for the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. She has been under secretary for this ministry while it was still a department under the office of the Prime Minister.

—Mr Ephraem Mandla Hlophe—Principal Secretary for the Ministry of Works and Construction.

Until his appointment yesterday, Mr Hlophe has been the Director of Management Services Division (MSD).

—Prince Sulumlomo—Principal Secretary at the Ministry of Housing and Township Development. Until yesterday, he was the King's Liaison officer with the National Housing Board.

—Richard Tshabalala—Principal Secretary for Transport and Communications. He has been under secretary for the then Ministry of Works and Communications.

—Mr Elliot Bhembe—transferred from Economic Planning and Development to head the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which has been without a PS since the retirement of Mr Tim Zwane.

Mr Norman Zombodze Malinga has been transferred from the then Ministry of Works and Communications to become the new Principal Secretary for the Ministry of Broadcasting, Information and Tourism.

—Mr Paul Shabangu becomes the Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office. Until yesterday, Mr Shabangu has been the Private Secretary for the Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini. The post of PS in the Prime Minister's office was last held by the present Secretary to Cabinet, Mr Alphas Shabangu.

It has been vacant ever since.

Only two of the seven appointees were present at Cabinet office when the announcement was made. They are Miss Mkhonza and Mr Malinga.

Zambia**National Assembly Elects Speaker, Deputy Speaker***MB2211164491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1321 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[Text] Lusaka Nov 22 SAPA—Zambia's Parliament has unanimously elected Dr Robinson Nabulyato as speaker of the 150-member National Assembly.

Member of Parliament for Chililabombwe, Mr Sikota Wina, was elected unopposed as deputy speaker in the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) dominated Parliament, reported a SAPA correspondent on Friday.

Dr Nabulyato, 73, was first elected speaker in 1969 until his retirement in 1988, making him the longest serving speaker in the Commonwealth at the time.

Dr Nabulyato served as speaker in the post independence multi-party system till 1973 and continued to serve in the one party system for 20 years until he retired.

He told Parliament:

"I shall ensure that the opposition party, the United National Independence Party (UNIP) is accorded ample opportunity and platform to participate and contribute effectively in parliamentary debates and procedures."

Group Claims South African Refugees 'Murdered'

MB2211184591 Dakar PANA in English 1746 GMT
22 Nov 91

[Text] Harare, 22 Nov (ZIANA/PANA)—The Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) has charged that many of the refugees being repatriated to South Africa with the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) were being stalked and murdered.

In a statement issued to ZIANA in Harare Friday, Dikowe Lebelwane of the BCMA Publicity and Information Department complained about the short deadline the UNHCR gave the exiles to return home.

According to him, the exiles should be made to return voluntarily when the conditions which drove them into exile no longer existed. Presently, the conflict in South Africa was not yet over, he said.

The UNCHR knows that many of those it has helped are being stalked and killed by clandestine units of the South African Army and police. Yet in the 13 page circular it is distributing the UNHCR Claims the exiles will return home in conditions of safety and dignity, said Lebelwane.

He reechoed his movement's call on the international community to continue to pressure the South African Government to negotiate about the transfer of power to the majority of the people.

Issues such as the return of exiles or the return of international sporting competition would follow naturally after the settlement, said Lebelwane.

Zimbabwe

Exiled Ethiopian Leader Accused of 'Subversion'

MB2211184491 Dakar PANA in English 1708 GMT
22 Nov 91

[Text] Harare, 22 Nov (NAN/PANA)—The former Ethiopian head of state, Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, has been accused of involvement in subversive activities against the new Ethiopian government.

Ethiopia's charge d'affaires in Harare, Rufael Arega, laid the charges against the former Ethiopian leader who is currently living in Zimbabwe as a political refugee.

In an interview published Friday in Harare by the WEEKEND GAZETTE newspaper, Arega said that Mengistu's alleged subversive acts had been made known to the Zimbabwean Government.

Mengistu's actions have adversely affected relations between the two governments and if he continues, the relations will be strained further, the WEEKEND GAZETTE quoted Arega as saying.

Although the charge d'affaires did not give details of the allegations, he said that Mengistu's activities in Zimbabwe were not in the interest of the Ethiopian Government.

Mengistu fled Addis Ababa in May as guerrillas opposed to his rule marched on the capital after years of heavy fighting.

When he arrived Harare, the Zimbabwean Government said that Col. Mengistu would be granted political asylum whenever he requested it.

Zimbabwe's decision to grant asylum to Mengistu is seen as an appreciation of his active support for the nationalist struggle in Zimbabwe.

A number of black Zimbabwean pilots in both the national carrier Air Zimbabwe and the Air Force of Zimbabwe were trained by the Ethiopian Government under the ousted leader.

Ivory Coast

PDCI Officials Meet North Korean Delegation

AB2511123891 Abidjan *FRATERNITE MATIN*
in French 23-24 Nov 91 p 6

[Text] A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] is currently on a visit to our country. The leader of the delegation said that the delegation's visit to Ivory Coast is aimed, significantly, at studying the country's state institutions, witnessing its economic and social achievements, and above all, establishing contact with Ivorians. The delegation, which arrived here on 18 November, includes two important members: Mr. Kil Chae-kyong, member of the WPK Central Committee and assemblyman, and Ambassador Kim Yang-kon, also an adviser at the WPK's International Department.

The delegation has paid courtesy and friendly calls on Ivorian authorities. The members of the delegation, accompanied by Mr. Yi Chae-nim, the DPRK [Democratic People's Republic of Korea] ambassador to Ivory Coast, were received on 20 November by Philippe Yace, president of the Economic and Social Council. They were also received on 21 November by Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara. In the afternoon of the same day, they were received at the National Assembly by the ruling Democratic Party of Ivory Coast [PDCI]-DPRK friendship group.

During their various meetings, our guests and their hosts briefed each other on their countries, their state institutions, and their history. It was an opportunity for both parties to discover the many similarities between our country and the DPRK, as Mr. Kil Chae-kyong, leader of the delegation said, adding: "Both countries are marked by the leadership of two eminent personalities—Kim Il-song and Houphouet-Boigny—who have always striven to ensure the welfare of their peoples. [no closing quotes as published] In order to achieve their goals, both men have based their hopes on the individual work of their peoples, sustained by coherent development projects.

The WPK, like the PDCI, is the majority party in the Korean National Assembly alongside the two other parties represented in it. The leader of the delegation took this opportunity to disclose the Korean people's wish, "a wish that is so dear to the Korean people's hearts; that of the reunification of South and North Korea which were divided by the colonial powers. This process will be completed through successive steps," he stated.

Niger

Prime Minister on Democratic Process, Chad, Libya

AB2211203091 Niamey *Voix du Sahel Network*
in French 1200 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Interview with Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou by French journalist Frederique Junot in Paris on 20 November—recorded]

[Text] [Cheiffou] The Niger national conference that just ended is for us the beginning of a totally irreversible democratic process. In addition, Niger has pledged to set up a law-abiding state. It is in this connection that the national conference gave very clear guidelines, including a multiparty system and the organization—by the end of the transitional period—of free general elections as part of that system.

[Junot] In order to prepare all this, will you not have to rush implementing the decisions made during the conference?

[Cheiffou] The decisions made during the national conference constitute an entity, an entity among us you may tell me. We do not prioritize the issue of elections to others, but it is an objective that must be definitely achieved before the end of the transitional period. Therefore, depending on the means we have, the elections will occupy a special place in our recovery program which will be drawn up from the national conference charter.

[Junot] You requested sacrifices from the civil servants, you reduced the motor pool of two ministries. Does the government not fear that strikes may be organized?

[Cheiffou] Not at all. For the time being the measures taken are not unpopular ones. They are measures that go with the need to make internal efforts to resolve the situation which, as you know, is catastrophic and characterized by an extremely important financial deficit, economic stagnation, and a complete halt of the state bureaucracy. The only way to face this situation is first to be able to count on ourselves and mobilize all we can while avoiding any kind of waste. At the same time, an additional effort is needed such as the solidarity tax that was demanded from all Niger citizens—including those living abroad or working for regional or international organizations.

[Junot] So, you received aid from the Food and Agriculture Organization worth 4 billion CFA francs and the United States forgave debt amounting to 950 million CFA francs last week. How are, generally speaking, relations with your financial backers?

[Cheiffou] Well, I am now elaborating the policy that will guide our relations with financial backers. But I can tell you that the reaction of our financial backers can be described as rather positive. In the meantime, we are organizing a meeting with the financial backers, notably international institutions. This meeting will take place very soon so that we can agree on a program. But, once again, we will consider the creditors' efforts, whatever their contribution to Niger, as a supplement to our own efforts.

[Junot] Let us now discuss another point relating to the conference. It was decided to solve some conflict in the north. Some people were found guilty and sentenced. But

will that help in solving the basic problem? It is said that the north is controlled by the Army and yet attacks continue to be launched.

[Cheiffou] Well, what I can be sure about is that there is absolutely no repression whatsoever by the Army, not only in the north but anywhere. The current situation is a consequence of the depressing and even catastrophic economic situation that we are now experiencing, and the problem of the north you are referring to is part of this situation....

[Junot, interrupting] [Sentence indistinct]

[Cheiffou] At this time what can we do? Nothing.

[Junot] The Chadian refugees who live in Niger apparently left the country recently. What are your relations with Chad and what is the fate of former officials of Hissein Habre in Niger at this time?

[Cheiffou] As far as I know, there are no former Chadian officers in Niger. I have never met any and no one in the official services has met them. The current problem in Niger is that there are Chadians refugees, and we are dealing with them on that basis in conjunction with United Nations Office of the High Commission for Refugees.

[Junot] Are your relations with Chad currently good?

[Cheiffou] There is no reason why our relations with Chad should not be good [words indistinct].

[Junot] And do you intend to improve your relations with Libya?

[Cheiffou] Libya is a brotherly neighboring country. We have many things in common and we wish to strengthen our relations with Libya if it so wishes, in line with the strict respect for the sovereignty and independence of our states and in peace. Libya, as our other neighbors, can contribute to making this region, which people consider to be a hostile one, a prosperous and developed region. It can contribute to making the Sahara not just a desert but rather a place of development and a genuine peaceful link between Libya and the other countries of the area. This is our essential objective.

[Junot] [Sentence indistinct]

[Cheiffou] I have no proof of that.

Nigeria

Babangida Returns, Comments on Visit to Spain

AB2211203791 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida and his wife returned to Lagos today at the end of a three-day official visit to Spain. In a brief interview with airport correspondents, General Babangida confirmed that the seat of

government will move to Abuja on the 12th of next month. He said that details of the movement will be announced later.

Also speaking with the correspondents, the minister of external affairs, Retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu, who was on the president's entourage, said that a trade delegation of Spain would visit Nigeria in February next year. The team is to explore areas where the two countries could have joint ventures. Gen. Nwachukwu said that Spain had agreed to assist Nigeria in the fields of agriculture, petrochemical, and human resource management.

The minister described the visit, which is the first by a Nigerian leader, as a very successful one.

Economic, Industrial, Accord Signed With Spain

AB2511061591 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 24 Nov 91

[Text] Nigeria and Spain have signed an agreement on economic and industrial cooperation. The agreement establishes the legal framework for international business between the two countries. The minister of trade, Mr. Senas Ukpanah, explained that the federal government decided to enter into the agreement to enable Spanish entrepreneurs to come and invest in Nigeria. Mr. Ukpanah said that Spain [words indistinct].

In an interview today in [word indistinct], the minister of finance [words indistinct] Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji, said that a trade mission from Spain is to visit Nigeria early next year to explore avenues for investments in agricultural production, food processing preservation.

Last night, President Ibrahim Babangida attended a meeting of Nigerian and Spanish businessmen. At the meeting, Spanish companies made the usual inquiries about investment opportunities in Nigeria.

Meanwhile, President Babangida left [words indistinct] for home, at the end of a three-day state visit.

Plan Seeks To Reduce Number of Civil Servants

AB2311205591 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 22 Nov 91

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] The civil service in Nigeria is worried that the government is planning to axe half their jobs. Alarmist? Well, not exactly. President Ibrahim Babaginda, under pressure from the International Monetary Fund, has already (?approved) a plan to prune federal and state governments in advance of the return to civilian rule in 1992.

Critics of the civil service say it is bloated, but civil service unions argue that more, not less jobs are needed and that mass layoffs will create, in their words, social tension. Earlier I spoke to Elizabeth Obadina on the line

to Lagos and asked her if the civil service in Nigeria needed to be cut down to size:

[Begin recording] [Obadina] Well, superficially yes. The impression that one gets from sitting around doing nothing and in fact these office people are often asleep at their desk and don't find it very difficult to get anybody to seriously attend to [word indistinct]. There is a superficial impression that the ministries are overstaffed or at least if they are not overstaffed, the people in them aren't doing very much. But I am not quite sure how far that is actually true.

[Marshall] The unions seem to be very worried that their jobs are gonna be cut in half...

[Obadina, interrupting] And the overall indication of how many jobs should be lost.

[Marshall] This trimming of the civil service, this trimming of state and federal governments is not purely economic, is it? It does seem to be an attempt by President Babaginda to shift more power to local governments.

[Obadina] Yes, the intention of the government is to give a lot more power to the local government areas. Since August when the president created nine new states, he also created 136 new local government areas. And the belief is that money will be a lot more efficiently and effectively spent if it was being spent by the people on the ground at local government levels. But, one of the corollaries of this is that there would have to be jobs lost higher up at state level and the federal level to allow more money to be spent on the ground.

[Marshall] The unions are arguing that if there are a lot of layoffs that it will create social tension and presumably they mean by that if people are laid off then wage earners are not going to be able to provide for their families.

[Obadina] I expect very real fears. There have been layoffs throughout the country, throughout the year, not just by government but by private industries as well, and unemployment is very, very high in Nigeria at the moment. And there aren't many job creation programs going on. There is a lot of retrenchment, there is a lot of redundancy. And of course there is no state support for the unemployed here. So, yes, it is going to create very social problems with many more people added to the unemployed. [end recording]

Armed Forces To Promote AIDS Prevention

*AB2311112091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 20 Nov 91*

[Text] All the three services of the armed forces have been directed to launch separate campaigns against the acquired immune deficiency syndrome, AIDS, before the end of this year. The minister of defense and chief of defense staff, General Sanni Abacha, gave the directive

in Lagos today while launching the armed forces and police chapter of the campaign.

He said each service should also carry out the enlightenment campaign at the formation and unit levels. Gen. Abacha directed that the first phase of the barracks AIDS control campaign should be completed by January next year. He said that the Ministry of Defense had also been given up to January to take appropriate steps to establish a fully functional secretariat for the Transfusion and AIDS Control Committee of the Armed Forces.

The chief of defense staff identified ignorance, complacency and denial as major obstacles to AIDS control and said that all available information and strategies must be used to prevent and eradicate the disease.

Earlier, the director general in the Ministry of Defense, retired Major General Olubajowa, has said that high mobility of the military and the police within and outside the country on duties expose them to high risk of acquiring HIV infection.

Togo

Troops Reportedly Moving on Capital

*AB2211200091 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1900 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[Official communique issued in Lome 22 November, read by Apdo Amah, High Council of the Republic rapporteur general—recorded]

[Text] Statement of the High Council of the Republic [HCR]—The HCR, meeting in an emergency session on 22 November, was informed of the planned convening on 23 and 24 November of a congress of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] at the Salle Favuau of the Hotel de 2 Fevrier. The HCR wishes to recall that in accordance with Act No. 1 of (16) July 1991 of the sovereign national conference and in accordance with Resolution No. 3 passed on 27 August 1991 by the sovereign national conference, the RPT single-party, party-state, was disbanded.

The HCR, after examining the memorandum addressed to the HCR by the minister of territorial administration and security this day, 22 November 1991, notes that no political party known by the name of RPT is legally constituted as of now in accordance with the Political Parties Charter of 12 April 1991. Consequently, the HCR urges the government to take the necessary steps to ban the holding of the congress of the said political party that has no legal existence. Furthermore, in view of the consistent reports received on the movement of troops in the direction of the capital, the HCR urges the government to take all the necessary steps to guarantee security in Lome and throughout Togolese territory.

Done at Lome on 22 November 1991.

Signed: The High Council of the Republic.

RPT Congress Postponed; Barricades 'Unnecessary'

*AB2311091791 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 0615 GMT 23 Nov 91*

[Text] The congress planned by the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and scheduled for today, 23 November, will no longer take place for security reasons. Kokouvi Masseme, the minister of territorial administration and security, clearly stated this yesterday to all parties concerned. Minister Masseme held discussions with one of the RPT leaders, who accepted the postponement of this congress.

Owing to the congress, barricades were erected on the main streets leading to the Hotel 2 Fevrier, where the congress was scheduled to take place. Now that the RPT has canceled the congress and agreed that security must be ensured in the country, it is not now necessary to maintain these roadblocks.

Secretary General Elected

*AB2411183091 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1230 GMT 24 Nov 91*

[Text] The Rally of the Togolese People, formerly the only party, has held its congress after all at the headquarters in Tokoin-Witi despite the ban imposed by the High Council of the Republic [HCR]. The RPT said this morning in a communique that the General Assembly was transformed into a congress and that the 926 delegates at the meeting had elected Mr. (Vigniko Amedegnato) to be the secretary general, replacing Mr. (Ayite Gachin Mivedor).

The communique said that in a political environment characterized by multipartyism, the RPT has renewed its determination for peaceful coexistence with other parties and its willingness to contribute to the advent of a genuine law-abiding state in Togo.

The RPT congress had been scheduled to take place at the Hotel 2 Fevrier in Lome. On 22 November, the HCR banned the congress, saying that the RPT had been dissolved by the sovereign national conference.

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26 Nov 91

